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VOL. X. NO. 27.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY OCTOBER 12, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

SECTION NEW YORK,

HEADQUARTERS

City Executive Committee.



2, 4 & 6 New Reade St.,

Junction of Duane St. & City Hall Place.

NEW YORK.

Telephone, 129 FRANKLIN.

To the Voters Enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party in the City of New York.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS—

On the eve of a most important municipal election in this city, important because of the magnitude of capitalist interests involved, which will bring out corresponding efforts of the capitalist class to array the working class voters against each other in the Republican and Democratic camps, we again appeal to you to give to the Socialist Labor Party—the only bona fide working class party in the field—your active support.

In point of material advantages, such as numbers, funds, press organs, and other resources, the Demo-Rep. capitalist enemy is a colossus as compared with the Socialist Labor Party; but in point of principle, in point of a correct understanding of the social basis upon which the very feet of this colossus rest, he is a dwarf. His might rests upon his power to delude the workers of the land. Once undeceived, they will hurl him from his station; once they learn to see their interests as a class, they will see through the infamy of the game that splits them up on election day into supporters of rival capitalist interests and they will then end that game.

To help hasten this day, is the mission of every Socialist. There were enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party in the City of New York nearly 5,000 voters, a mighty host and a force to be reckoned with could they be brought to work hand in hand with the Socialist Labor Party, not only by voting its ticket, contributing to its campaign funds, and by aiding its press—the DAILY PEOPLE—but by joining its organization and working shoulder to shoulder with its members for the final overthrow of capitalism and of its legitimate child—wage slavery.

The Socialist Labor Party has nominated its ticket, has raised its standard and, in the person of Comrade Benjamin F. Keimard, our candidate for Mayor, has chosen its standard bearer, seconded by Comrades John J. Kinsella and John H. Moore for Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen respectively. The balance of the tickets in County, Borough and Assembly District have been nominated and it now becomes the imperative duty of all true revolutionary Socialists to roll up as high a vote for that ticket as is possible.

THE SOUTHERN TYPE OF ANARCHY.

Planters Lynch Five Negroes Because They Refused to Work.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 2.—Details are just beginning to reach Dallas of anarchy in Harrison county, starting near Hallville and spreading in various directions, in which five negroes have been lynched since last Saturday. The trouble is said to have started because negroes who had rented cotton lands from rich planters refused to harvest their crops, so as to permit the planters to get their shares of the yield.

A posse of white men, went to the home of a negro, Thomas Walker, on the plantation of Julian Atwood. Walker defended himself and fired on the white men, killing Atwood. During the early part of the chase one negro was caught and hanged, but whether he was Walker has not been learned here. Two more were hanged on Sunday in the timber near the Gregg county line. George Muckleroy was taken out at night near Marshall and whipped to death.

Taking it for granted that Walker has been lynched, the number of negroes killed is five, and Julian Atwood. The white man makes the sixth victim of the tragedy. All that has happened has taken place in a district not covered by telegraph or telephone, and such details as have come to hand are from responsible persons at Longview and Marshall. The people of the counties of Harrison and Gregg, both whites and blacks, are reported to be in a frenzied condition, and more deaths are likely to occur. The white men declare that the black renters have refused to gather their crops on shares, and have swindled them out of money loaned them during the season with which to purchase supplies. Persons familiar with the facts pertaining to the exploitation of negro labor say that the swindling is the other way. The reason the negroes refused to harvest the crop, they say, was because of the exactions of the planters. Even after the crop was harvested the negroes would still be in debt to the planters.

The "Journal" has been anxiously searching for the answer to the question, "How shall Labor and Capital be reconciled?" Well, if you must have it here it is: by the benevolent assimilation of Capital by Labor.

To help us in this work, we appeal to you.

The fact that many of you have, no doubt, received a call for your support from an alleged Socialist Party, that calls itself the Social Democratic Party, makes it necessary to say a few words in regard to this attempt to deceive the voters enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party. Be it noted that the enrollment record does not contain any voters of this so-called Social Democratic Party. If among those who have enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party, either because of a mistake, or because of a desire to hide their political identity, there are any of the adherents of this bogus Socialist Party, we have nothing to say to them. But to the men who did enroll with the Socialist Labor Party and knew what they were doing, we desire to say this: do not allow yourselves to be taken in by a decoy-duck party that assumes the garb of Socialism for the purpose of dicker with its principles. This party of compromise and double-dealing, born in a conspiracy against the Socialist Labor Party, nurtured in its infancy by the Republicans, as was amply attested during the Presidential campaign, with its short career dotted with acts of treason against the working class, is not a party for honest men to support.

In its attempt to rope in the voters enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party, by means of telling half-truths, it goes so far as to insidiously create the impression that it has taken the place of the Socialist Labor Party on the official ballot. A glance at the ballot, handed to you on the day of election, will show you that the column of the Socialist Labor Party, with the Arm and Hammer emblem, stands in the fourth place and precedes the Social Democratic Party, which fact proves conclusively that, at the last election, the vote of our party in this state was higher than that of these would-be destroyers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Apply for all information, literature, etc., to the Organizer of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, L. ABELSON, 2 to 6 New Reade St., New York City.

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A FACTORY SUBURB.

Economy and Convenience to be Combined in an Indianapolis Plan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—The project for building a manufacturing suburb has at last taken such shape that the success of the plan, the promoters say, seems to be assured. Arrangements have been completed for the purchase of about 435 acres south of the city, on which the new factories are to be located. One hundred and twenty acres of the tract are to be divided into twenty-four factory sites, and the remainder into lots.

Ten factories are to be the nucleus around which others will gather. Free sites will be offered to factories contemplating moving, and buildings will be erected, the rental to be based on a percentage of the cost price of the building, and a deed to the building will be given to the factory, after a stipulated term of years. Factories will receive the deed to the land as soon as their contract is signed. A central power-house, furnishing power for all these factories, is a feature of the plan.

The promoter of the plan will give a guarantee bond for \$60,000 that they will not have less than ten factories, employing not less than 2,000 hands, in active operation on or before December 31, 1902.

NEW ELECTRICAL CENTER.

Westinghouse Foundries to Be Grouped Thirty Miles from Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4.—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Companies have decided to center their foundries at a new point in the Turtle Creek valley, thirty miles from Pittsburgh, and to found a new town to be known as Trafford Park. Work on the plants will be started at once, and about \$50,000,000 will be expended. The present plants are at Cleveland, Ohio, and Allegheny, Pa., and furnish casting for the Westinghouse industries. The old plants will be abandoned. The new one will cover twenty-five acres. The site is within easy reach of the plants at East Pittsburgh and Wilmerding, and is connected with the Turtle Creek Valley branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will be converted into an electric railroad. The industries will take 6,000 people to Trafford, which is now a farm.

"SOCIALISTS FELL DOWN."

The Manner in Which They Did Here Set Forth.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 1.—Work that is sure to bear good fruit in the near future is being done here. That the capitalists and their lackeys are alive to this fact, is evident from several incidents that have occurred here since Socialist Labor Party agitation began. Open air agitation meetings of the Party were a novelty in this staid old town but a short time since. But now they are taken as a matter of course, and many, especially young men, are deeply interested in the principles expounded from the S.L.P. wagon.

The local politicians viewed this interest in socialism in alarm, and various schemes were resorted to to discourage the agitation. But without effect. The shooting of President McKinley furnished them with what they thought the best possible pretext. The local press in its outcry against anarchy attempted to identify the shooting of the President with socialism.

The Party had advertised a meeting to be held at Main and Bridge streets on Saturday, September 28. Owing to a typographical error in THE PEOPLE the date appeared as September 21. As the meeting had been extensively advertised in the town for September 28, and it was thought that PEOPLE readers might repair to the meeting place on the 21st, it was decided to have the wagon appear at the place of meeting bearing a placard announcement that no meeting would be held that night.

The wagon displayed the S.L.P. emblem, and a hundred copies of THE PEOPLE were disposed of. Charles Sperle announced to those who gathered the reason why no meeting would be held.

Nothing further was thought about the matter by the S.L.P. men. The capitalists at first thought the S.L.P. had backed down, but when they found the advertising for the meeting of the 28th going on they realized their mistake. On Thursday, September 26, the "Unionist-Gazette" published the following item:

"The Socialists Fell Down."

"That the Socialist Labor Party's road to success in this section has been effectively blocked by the tragic death of President McKinley, was evinced by the dismal failure of an attempt to hold a mass meeting under the auspices of that organization here on Saturday night."

"Profiting by the experience of a number of their brethren who were hustled out of a public hall in Newark last week, by a party of enraged citizens who classed them as anarchists, the promoters of the meeting advertised for Saturday night, took the wise precaution to place on their placards distributed about town, the glaring caption, 'Down with anarchy.'"

The orator of the evening was announced as E. G. Wagner of Plainfield. A lone wagon bearing a Socialist banner drew up at the corner of Main and Bridge streets early in the evening, and an advance agent of the party distributed Socialist literature, while a crowd congregated across the street and awaited developments. Among the crowd was Superintendent of Police Langrove and Commissioner William Taylor, who were apparently present to see that anything of an inflammatory nature was suppressed.

"The crowd refused to advance within hearing distance of the wagon, and the orator, realizing the aversion of the crowd and the uncertainty of a peaceful reception, mounted the wagon and made the transparent excuse that the placards which had been distributed during the day bore the wrong date, and it was the intention of the managers to hold the mass meeting a week later, when they expected to receive a warm reception."

"With this announcement the lone wagon bearing the banner and the managers passed out of town."

When the night of the meeting arrived the S.L.P. wagon appeared at Bridge and Main streets. Charles Sperle who acted as chairman, started the ball rolling promptly on time. The weather was threatening, but quite a crowd had assembled to see what would turn up.

Sperle had hardly gotten well under way when a police officer appeared, pulled him from the wagon and ordered him to move on. Sperle protested against the action of the officer in disturbing the meeting and interfering with his (the speaker's) right of free speech. Sperle then mounted the wagon again, and addressing the officer said: "The only way you can stop me is by arresting me." The speaker then read from the United States Constitution that clause which says the freedom of speech shall not be abridged. The officer again pulled Sperle from the wagon, but this time he placed him under arrest.

Sperle was at once taken before Justice of the Peace Kitchen. When the Justice asked what are the charges, Sperle was astonished to hear the officer say that the prisoner had been guilty of holding a meeting on church property!

It seems that the church had given the town ten feet of ground to widen the roadway and in return the Town Commissioners allowed no meetings to be held on this ten foot strip.

The Justice evidently did not take much stock in the charge. He turned to Sperle and asked: "What are these doctrines you are teaching?" Sperle, as briefly as possible, told him the principles of the S.L.P. He explained that the Party advocated the righting of social wrongs by overthrowing the capitalist system of society. He was there to tell the workmen of Somerville how they should act to promote their class interests.

(Continued on page 2.)

KANGS DISCOMFITED.

AT YONKERS THEY RUN UP AGAINST AN S. L. P. DRILLED AUDIENCE.

Speaker Slanders the S. L. P. and Is Quickly Brought Up With a Round Turn—That Bogle of the Kang—The Questioner Appears in Force—Careyites Routed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 5.—That Socialist Labor Party agitation takes firm root we have plenty of evidence here in Yonkers. The S. L. P. had called a meeting of Party members to meet at headquarters last Thursday evening to perfect matters pertaining to the campaign. By a singular coincidence the Social Democrats held a meeting that night on Getty Square. The local capitalist papers advertised the meeting and circulars were distributed.

Because of the business meeting the S. L. P. men could not be on deck as promptly as usual to expose the fake Social Democracy. However, their work was rushed through and at 9:30 about fifteen of the S. L. P. men started for the square.

On arriving there they found a group of about forty people standing in front of a truck. On the truck stood a man who was saying nothing, but apparently was waiting for someone to ask him a question. To the surprise of the S.L.P. men one of the audience who was unknown to them, asked the speaker "What is the difference between the Social Democrats and the Socialist Labor Party?"

For reply the speaker, without hesitation said: "The Socialist Labor Party is organized to smash the trades unions of the country. It is a scab party"—before he got further "You lie!" came back at him from the audience. The speaker then said "That is the way they do it! That man was put up by THEM to ask that question to disturb and break up the meeting."

The crowd came back at him again with "That's another lie!" Then a voice was heard asking "Does a simple question break up your meeting?" "Prove your assertions," cried several.

For proof of his assertion that the S. L. P. is a scab party the speaker referred to the recent steel strike. He said the S. L. P. had done everything possible to help the trust "win" the strike.

At this point the S. L. P. took a hand, and Organizer Troy asked "In what way did the S. L. P. help the trust?" "Why you denounced the strikers. Take up the PEOPLE and you'll see it there," said the Kang.

"In what issue of THE PEOPLE did you see the strikers denounced?" asked Troy.

The speaker, finding himself cornered, like all his crew, flew off the handle, and cried "Is every fellow you don't believe in trades unionism? You organize opposition unions—the S. T. & L. A." Here comrade Carragher sarcastically remarked, "Mr. Speaker, you first told the audience that the S. L. P. does not believe in trades unions, that it is organized to smash them, now you say that it organizes trades unions. Now what do you mean?"

The crowd laughed heartily. Troy then proved to the satisfaction of the audience that the S. L. P. was the only organization that truthfully presented the situation to the steel strikers, the cause of their oppression and misery, and the remedy—class conscious action at the ballot-box. Carragher then showed that the Kangaroo papers in supporting the fakirs were the real enemies of the steel strikers, and aiders of the trust. He challenged the speaker to show where in one instance, THE PEOPLE had ever denounced the STRIKERS—the rank and file.

Jacob Fischman then took a hand. He asked: "Mr. Speaker, why is it that your party—which claims to be a working class party—why is it that your party approves of an act of treason to the working class, committed by one of its members? Why does it uphold James F. Carey of Haverhill, Mass., who voted for an armory appropriation of \$15,000?"

At this a wooden laugh arose from half a dozen Kangaroos, who stood by the wagon. The laugh was more of a wall than anything else. One of the Kangs, choking with rage, jumped at Fischman, and blurted out: "Vy ton'tehoo trop dat ole chestnut? Is dot all you hef against us?"

The speaker seemed spellbound. Cries of, "Answer the question!" woke him up. He tried to dodge, but dodging didn't go. Then he said, "Well, if it was me, I wouldn't have voted for the measure."

"But you uphold Carey," said a voice. This spurred him on again. He opened his mouth and in went his foot: "Over in Germany," he yelled, defiantly, "the Socialist leader, Bebel, has time and again voted for appropriations to improve the conditions of the soldiers."

An S.L.P. man sung out, "You can't hldo behind that. In Germany, army service is compulsory to the working class, in this country it is not, and while no workingman should join the militia, certainly no Socialist should aid in any way give aid to an institution that is used to kill the workmen."

Another voice in the audience said, "There isn't even the poor excuse of pay for the workmen who join the militia."

The S.L.P. men continued to hold up the Kangs as enemies of the working class in general, and an obstacle to the Socialist movement in America. The Kangs made no further reply.

DICK CROKER'S WEALTH.

His Large Expenditures an Indication That It Must Be Vast.

Seth Low and the rest of the "prominent" "Cits" are aggrieved over the manner in which Dick Croker acquired his original accumulation. They refer to New York as Dick's gold mine. Their grievance is that in working his mine Dick is able to appropriate some of their feedings from labor. But Dick himself is not averse to following the more genteel business of labor skinning.

Croker has an interest in the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, who is "close to the Boss." Nearly all the employees of the city government are bonded by this company.

Croker is partner in the firm of Peter F. Meyer & Co., real estate dealers. This firm has practically a monopoly of the real-estate auctions ordered by the courts since January 1, 1898. It is said further that Croker is interested in the Roebeling Bridge Building Company, in the contracting firm of Naughton & Co., and in an Asphalt company.

He was one of the auto-truck syndicate which in April, 1899, bought out the Kelley Rubber Tire Wheel Company for \$1,205,000, and gained thereby by control of the rubber tire business of this country.

Since February, 1890, when his term as City Chamberlain at \$25,000 a year expired, Richard Croker has held no public office. But since then he has been able according to common report, to spend between \$600,000 and \$700,000 for three years' racing on the English turf alone; \$250,000 for a half interest in the noted Belle Meade stock farm, near Nashville, Tenn., and to purchase and equip a country-seat in England. These are only a few, a very few, of the things Croker has done with money since he was, as he himself testified, a "poor man," and begged for some sort of a "place."

Croker paid Dwyer \$30,000 for the noted Longstreet. This was in April 1893, three years after he declared himself "a poor man." Here are some of the thoroughbreds he has purchased in recent years, and what he paid for them: "Dobbin," \$22,000; "Prince George," \$12,000; "Armitage," \$10,000; "Fairy," \$20,000; "Red Banner," \$5,000; "Yorkville Belle," \$24,000; and "My Favorite," \$25,000.

At the sale of Lord Roseberry's surplus stock in October, 1900, Croker bought a four-year-old, Flambard, for 945 guineas.

He paid "Lucky" Baldwin \$30,000 for a two-year lease of Rey el Santa Anita and Americus, and went so far as to offer \$50,000 for the noted broodmare Thora and \$30,000 for Helca Nichols. In two years Richard Croker had expended nearly half a million dollars in horseflesh.

In real estate Richard Croker has been a heavy purchaser. He bought the old Fay mansion and about thirty city lots at St. Nicholas Place and 152d street in the spring of 1899. The price was about \$80,000, so report had it, but the improvements in the neighborhood—it is near the entrance to the Speedway—have greatly enhanced the value of the property.

In the summer of 1900 Croker was said to have made a purchase of many acres on City Island for \$40,000 or \$50,000. This was for speculation, it was intimated, as there have been whisperings of the city's purchase of Belden's Point for a public park. Such purchase would be a boon for the Croker holdings on the northern shore.

No matter what money was necessary, whether for a whim or a necessity, it is always forthcoming. With a smile and a shrug Croker saw \$50,000 go to pot in a paper upon which he had set his heart.

"Moat House," at Letcombe, near Wantage, Berks, was purchased on December, 1900; it cost not more than \$20,000, and there was a snug sum of \$7,500 available at once for refurbishing it.

Mr. Croker does not spend all of his money on himself. He gave \$5,000 to the fund for relieving the distress of the poor in February, 1899. Time and time again Richard Croker has been asked, "Where did you get it?" and as Richard Croker is a man of few words, the question is still unanswered. There is authority for the statement that he does not pay one cent in personal taxes to the city of New York, though he does in England. The reason for this is, according to President Feltner of the Tax Board, that the Department assumed Richard Croker's debts more than offset his taxable personal property. The debts are mortgages on improved and unimproved real estate in various parts of the city. The British Income Tax Assessor ordered Croker, in December, 1900, to pay tax on an income of \$100,000 a year. The amount of the tax is about \$5,000 annually. On this side the water Croker's income is believed to be much nearer \$200,000.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19th, 1901

At COOPER UNION.

The Socialist Labor Party will hold a Grand Ratification Meeting at Cooper Union, Saturday Evening, October 19th, at 8 P. M. Lucien Sanial will act as Chairman. B. F. Keimard, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor, C. H. Corrigan, Daniel DeLeon, W. S. Dalton and others will speak.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the subject dependence of the millions of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

THE WAR IN JERSEY.

Police and Social Democrats Trying to Muzzle the S. L. P.

On Tuesday evening, October 1, an open air meeting was held at the corner of Spring and Monastery streets, West Hoboken, a few doors from the "Justice Court" of the Kangaroo Social Democrat Morris Eichman. It must be remembered that some time ago it was stated that no Socialist meeting would be allowed in West Hoboken. When the committee called to notify the police that we would hold a meeting we were told that it would be necessary to obtain permission from the Common Council.

Before the meeting started a squad of bluecoats with riot clubs marched down Spring street and immediately started to create a disturbance. In the midst of that the meeting was started and the chairman, August L. Fricke, stepped upon the soap box and stated that the Socialist Labor Party intended to have an open air meeting. The speaker had hardly started when Sergeant Usher asked him for a permit. The speaker stated that he had no permit, but notified the Chief of Police by letter that they demanded police protection. The sergeant asked him to stop, but the speaker stated that he had a permit by the Constitution of the State, to state his grievances in public. The sergeant then ordered him to stop. The speaker asked if he was under arrest. The sergeant said no. Then the speaker proceeded to address the audience, and the sergeant interfered again. The speaker said that if he was not under arrest then he would proceed to open the meeting for the Socialist Labor Party, whereupon the sergeant ordered a policeman to arrest him.

As soon as he got off the soap box, Comrade Frank Campbell took his place and was also placed under arrest, after a few words. Then Comrade Harry Oakes got on the box and was immediately pulled off the box by the sergeant of police.

There was by this time about 150 people present, a squad of whom consisted of toughs that the police had brought along to create a disturbance. From the audience a cheer went up for the Socialist Labor Party. A prompt answer to that came from the toughs: "Three cheers for the police!" but there was no response. Instead of that a woman in the audience cried out "Aber nit!" A police officer standing near her swung his club over her and said: "Get along with you or I'll fan you." The S. L. P. speakers were taken to the station house.

About half an hour after the arrest of the speakers, one of the members in conversation with an ex-Mayor of the town (a Democrat) found that there was no precedence in such a matter. No permit was ever granted to hold public meetings, and none was ever necessary. That the Constitution of the State granted to the citizens the right to convene in public and air their grievances. He said that the police should keep the walks clear for which purpose they were sent to such affairs, hence there would be no obstructions of the public highway.

The further information was gleaned that the public mind has not been wrought up by Chief McAulay to the pitch it has reached but by the report of the "Observer," a McAulay not at all related to the chief. This "Observer" is the sheet that is the official paper of the Kangaroo Social Democrats. It was further found that the chief could not back out of the hole the reporter had put him into, for the "Observer's" position was backed by the Democratic Boss, Bob Davis. The following is an article that appeared in the said "Observer" on that very evening:

"SOCIALISTS MUST OBTAIN A PERMIT. Otherwise Chief McAulay Tells Them They Can Hold No Open Air Meeting in West Hoboken."

The resolve came to by Chief of Police McAulay, of West Hoboken, after President McKinley had been shot not to allow any more open air socialist meetings in that town, was put to a test last night. Two earnest looking young men entered the police station and handed the chief a letter.

"Dated from the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party in Union Hill, and signed by August L. Fricke, it served notice on the chief that an open air Socialist meeting would be held this evening at Spring and Monastery streets, West Hoboken."

"The chief having read the letter the following dialogue took place: 'You must get a permit before you can hold this meeting,' said Chief McAulay.

"Are you to give the permit?" asked the spokesman of his two callers.

"No; it must be obtained from the town council."

"Is there a town ordinance to that effect?"

"There is."

"Then we want to see it, chief."

"I have not got it."

"Who has it?"

"The town clerk."

"Mr. McMahon?"

"Yes."

"Then we will see him."

And with that the two young men left, saying that they would call upon Clerk McMahon at his house. Mr. McMahon, however, was not at home last night, and now the question arises "Will the Socialist open air meeting be held to-night?" Chief McAulay says it is a stultification, and that as such he will stop it unless a permit has been obtained.

"In an interview published a couple of weeks ago in the 'Observer,' it will be recalled that Chief McAulay took the stand that Socialist speakers preach sedition by ridiculing and bringing into contempt our constitution and government, and that as a result their ignorant listeners became anarchists."

While the Socialist Labor Party speakers were in the station house the crowd increased at the place where the meeting was started and became one of the largest ever seen in West Hoboken. Chas. Herrschaff, of the S. L. P., came along and stated to the crowd that the meeting would be held next Tuesday evening;—and it will be a roaring one.

Proceedings will be held against the police for false imprisonment.

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SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHY.

A Lecture Delivered by B. F. Keim and Before the 10th A. D., S. L. P. Brooklyn.

The speaker began by relating the different methods successively tried by the capitalist class to defeat the Socialist Labor Party. First they tried to divide it down with cartoons depicting the Socialist with a head of hair like society's pet, Paderewski, and equipped with an arsenal and in a state of convulsions scarcely inferior to the weapons and spasms of Teddy, who has been played out for years. Then they tried to side-track it with movements like those of Socialist-Killer Henry George and the Pops. That failed, too. They also tried to buy it up through the purchase of trade union leaders and those of the Social Democracy. This failed also. And now during a brief moment of insanity the capitalist Anarchists recently thought to assassinate it—to assassinate its character as a "Standard Union," and break up its meetings by riotous police. But that method, too, has ignominiously failed, and the S. L. P. is marching on to bring the country's traitors to judgment and emancipate the people, the wage-workers.

The speaker then went on to show that the spirit animating anarchists and capitalists is essentially the same—both want "personal liberty," both are opposed to majority rule, both bitterly oppose Socialism; one, the Little Anarchist, fights government because, for the time, in the hands of the Big Anarchist, it interferes with his freedom to exploit the workers materially and intellectually, while the other upholds it because it increases his individual freedom to do as he pleases, and live off the labor of others—similarly as small labor-skinners talk anarchistically and denounce the trust, and the owners of it support it because one is outside and the other in.

The position of the Anarchist, who declares against the "tyranny of majorities" is so glaringly absurd as to be self-evident that it is held only by dishonest individuals (and hence would-be exploiters), and their dupes. The individual cannot have absolute individual freedom from the "tyranny of majorities," because he is not "self-made," but is a product of the collectivity. Without it he would have no such thing as thought, language, comforts, etc., and he, as a member of this mass, cannot exercise his activities, cannot be that thing called a person, without calling into play, and be intervened with the faculties and activities of other persons, and therefore his personality and the personalities of all the rest must be subject to a review and control determined by the whole body, in order that each shall get the greatest amount of good from their association.

How absolutely what we are is bound up in collective existence appears when a man is entirely separated from his kind, like castaways, such as Enoch Arden. On his little tropical isle he had full opportunity to be an ideal anarchist. He could do absolutely as he pleased outside of the unanarchistic inextinguishable laws of gravitation, hunger, etc. But as the days went by he gradually ceased to be a human being. He lost the power of speech. Loss of speech means loss of thought, and relapse into the blank brain of the brute. "No thought no language, no language no thought," says Max Muller. No matter how Napoleonic or Jay Gouldie his brain might be, he could have no newspaper to read, railroad to ride in or wreck, etc., etc. All the thoughts and the powers of body and mind that he used in his ideal anarchy were simply what he had borrowed from the community he had left, and it was only the hope of getting back to it again—the reproduction in his own collectively-produced brain of scenes not found outside of the community—that furnished the stimulus which at all kept his wits together until rescue arrived. Had he remained on the island, he would eventually have died and left no trace, either person or thing, that would long have saved even the fact that he once was, from being swallowed up in the ocean of oblivion. So soon and so completely, then, is the individual, left to his own resources, reduced to zero.

The speaker then drew further illustrations of men's mutual interdependence from the reciprocal nature of most of our pleasures, which also in turn depend so much on communication by means of speech, and speech a strictly collective product. Thoughts and memory, faculties of immense benefit and pleasure, and which if cut out of human existence, would reduce us to brutes, were shown to be dependent on speech, that most wonderful instrument and unanarchistic collective product. He also showed the extraordinary inter-knitting of all men from the physical standpoint and from this how wise it was that no one should be allowed anarchistically to carry his small-pox or yellow fever about endangering the lives of multitudes simply "to have his own way," personal freedom.

An understanding of how necessary a common systematic arrangement and ordering all the inhabitants of the country now is, may be gained by a comparison with the human body. This organism is a magnificent republic. The nerves are the telegraph wires that communicate the news of the condition of every part of the body to the capital called the brain. The nerve-centres there are the representatives who stand for those who cannot be present, and legislate for them. All parts of this government must work in harmony or all suffer. Such a thing as personal liberty cannot be permitted to any part. A muscle cannot insist on the liberty to do as it pleases so long as it "does not infringe on the liberty of any other muscle to do likewise." That would be anarchy. St. Vitus dance, etc., interference with the orders from the brain, and thus with the collective desire of the whole body to walk, sleep, etc.

elbows with any one else in the great wilderness of Kentucky. Now, however, the old-fashioned tool of his day has become practically a single, colossal, national, interlocking, simultaneous-moving, and breathing organism, and it must all work in harmony. The country today has one great stomach, the wheatfields, ranches and slaughter-houses of the West; the great arms and claws to handle things with are the mammoth machines; the circulatory system is the railroads, etc., upon which glide the goods, which are the blood corpuscles that are carried throughout the whole body, to nourish it. The telegraph, mail and newspaper systems are the great nervous system that carries to the brain or what should be the brain—i.e., the National and State capitals, the headquarters of corporations, etc.—the news of the conditions of the various members. These great junction points or ganglia are to-day in control of parasitic representatives; hence our misery!

We cannot afford to have that apparatus monkeyed with, whether by the Little or the Big Anarchists. That great railroad system must be run in absolute order; each man must fill his place with military promptness and accuracy. The railroad circulatory system cannot be allowed to stop; otherwise we are shut off from the stomach, the wheatfields, and slaughter-houses of the West, and suffer. We can't have any man doing just as he pleases with the switches and signals: the control of the switchman's muscle and brain and morals (drunkenness, e.g.), are no longer a man's own affair; they are the community's affair.

It is self-evident that this great unit nation, or immense Uncle Sam family, must control collectively these various organs, or means of production, upon which we all depend. But the capitalist Anarchist says: "No. This is my business. We propose to run our business to suit ourselves. We have nothing to arbitrate. The public be damned." They continually decry government interference, they say like Seth Low: "That government is best which governs least." At one time these capitalists, led by the manufacturers of Manhattan, wanted to abolish all government, save the constabulary so as to be relieved of its restraint in the exploitation of labor, and of its expense.

The capitalist, whenever government stands in his way, as an exploiter, is violently anarchistic in his talk. He tore the federal government to pieces only to have the "liberty" to do as he pleased, exploit wage slaves, and he inveighs against the Socialist Republic also, because it would prevent his labor skinning. The farmers of Kansas, who corral workmen with pitch forks, and make them work against their will, were violently anarchistic in their talk during the Bryan campaign. Mrs. Lease, who declared she was an anarchist, was simply a straw at that time, showing the direction of the wind. Many little business men throughout the United States, whose labor-stealing was interfered with by the big anarchists, save said to me: "Oh, you don't go far enough; I'm an anarchist!"

The fact that the anarchist is not after real freedom is shown by the fact that he does not fight the capitalist, the real enemy, but instead, fights the government, a machine, a thing. As well might we smash the machine in the factory, and not the capitalist who makes it a curse as to smash the machinery of government and throw away the ballot because we have allowed a wicked use to be made of them by the capitalist. This anarchistic language, accordingly, is held by self-seeking demagogues, who wish to take advantage of ignorant workmen, who are enraged against capitalist brutalities, and use these dupes as fields to draw dues out of, lecture money, subscription fees for papers, funds, etc. Such worthies find their plans balked by a thoroughly disciplined, orderly and intelligent body as the S. L. P., and accordingly, fight it bitterly. Such conduct is pleasing to the capitalists, and they therefore subsidize them, the same as they employed dynamiters in the St. Louis street car strike last year to enable them to break the strike; they wine their pets, as they did Krapotkin recently.

A significant fact is that Krapotkin was the lecturer whose date at the "400's" select Berkeley Lyceum followed the celebrated English writer Frederick Harrison. This Harrison, whom I reported stenographically, said in concluding that even though the Socialists did have a majority at the polls, they (the capitalists) would refuse to abide by the decision!

Of course this language is thoroughly inharmony with their conduct in rapidly disfranchising the working class of this country, whereby they are trying to anticipate an adverse working-class majority at the polls.

The speaker then took up the Anarchy of capitalist production in detail. He showed how to-day the capitalist class—5 per cent. of the people owning 75 per cent. of the wealth—had the legal right to execute, assassinate, the people at will, and it was the exercise of this right to the extent that circumstances in each case required, whereby they whipped their wage slaves in line and plundered them. "This buccaneer class to-day," he said, "cuts the throat of labor with the razor of hunger." Speaking of the devastation wrought by this lawless class, he said that whereas after the Revolution wealth was fairly evenly divided, to-day something like 50,000,000 people in the United States have so little property it can scarcely be called such any more than the shell of the snapping turtle is property to it. Owning not a square inch of soil and no other real property, they were really foreigners in the United States, and being trespassers could be chased off the United States of the capitalist class into the sea. As a result of the rule of the capitalist, 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 children, instead of going to school, were having their brains destroyed and bodies starved in capitalist factory bells. Barbarian annals never show anything so heartless and devastating as this eating up of children's lives. He discussed the degradation of women by capitalism and then showed the massacre of railroad workers, over 42,000 being killed and crippled in one year, or a number equal to more than all the killed and wounded of both Confederates and Unionists at the awful

battle of Gettysburg. This is the carnage in only one industry. The total in steelworks, shops, powder mills, mines, etc., must be appalling. He next took up the death rate among the workers, showing it to be twice as great as among the capitalists. Then he took up the strike. The numerous violations of the law and the using of troops to enable the traitorous law-violating railroads at Buffalo to massacre the workers who were the only ones trying to enforce the law. War, Anarchy, Treason in the industrial field in the United States and then abroad, the use of unemployed workmen as troops—meaningless, largely killed off with embalmed beef—to go out with murder-tools in their hands to assassinate Chinese and Filipinos and steal their property and government, and turn them into customers for our Bibles and beer—also stolen from the workmen of the United States. Capitalism is murder and its emblem is the sword. "The bullet is o. s. messenger of peace," said Col. Turner in the Chicago strike, and the meek and lowly follower of the Lamb, Rev. Secretary Thompson, of the Board of Home Missions, says of the United States' cannon in the East: "The lips of these guns are the voice of God."

The speaker next took up the record of the two old parties as an illustration of the anarchy and treason of the capitalist class. Take the Democratic Party. During the Civil War when the great question was should the very frame-work of the republic be preserved, the Democratic Party was the tool not only directly of the rich slave holding anarchists of the South, but also indirectly and worse in the form of Copperheads in the North. While the South fought him in front, they stabbed Lincoln in the back. And in the South to-day they still pursue their reign of terror over the Southern wage-workers. In the fields and in the mills, they cut open the workers quivering back with the rawhide, they gather honest workers into convict pens, hunt the runaways with blood-hounds sell convicts white or black off the auction block like cattle, rot away their hair, eye-brows, teeth and flesh in the phosphate mines, consume their lives like a flame in the swamps, lynch the negro in great numbers for trivial offenses and burn him at the stake and gloat over relics of burnt flesh like ghouls; and when the worker tries to cast a ballot, he is met by the red shirt brigade and shot-guns. Tillman of South Carolina was brazen enough to declare on the floor of the U. S. Senate that no matter how good or intelligent the negro might be or become, they were determined he should not vote, and they didn't hesitate to use the shot-gun when necessary. Nearly all the Southern states now disfranchise the workingmen because he is a workingman, thus committing an act of high treason against the constitution of the U. S. Murder, the Red-Shirt, Anarchy and Treason are the platform of the Bryanite Democratic Party in the South to-day.

Take the Democratic Party all the Rocky Mountain states, and is it any better? Look at Idaho. There the standard Oil Co., holds a high carnival of crime and Gov. Steuneger, the Bryanite governor is their tool. A long reign of terror in the Coeur d'Alene region is capped by dynamite wrecking of buildings by the Standard Oil, 1600 miners for 5 months are tortured like the Union troops in an enclosure equal in horror to Libby and Andersonville; three terms of court go by, and they are denied the right of trial by jury, and finally, after some are driven insane and killed, the men are driven out of the State, General Merriman stating that it should be made a crime for men to belong to such a union or KINDRED organizations—i. e., the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., a leader of which had been the most active in holding the men together against the company.

Is the Democratic party's record in New York City any better. Not a particle. Tammany was born in sin and conceived in iniquity. Its first great leader was Aaron Burr, the traitor and Wood, by Kelley and Tweed, the notorious thief. Who is Croker? A plug-ugly, prizefighter, repeater, and criminal. Croker, whose right-hand man, Scannell, got off from trial for cold-blooded murder on the plea of insanity, and who did time, together with Croker in the Tombs. Croker, was tried for the murder of John McKenna, who according to the testimony of a number of witnesses before the coroner's jury, said with his dying breath "Dick Croker shot me," and Croker escaped from conviction by the hair's breadth of a divided jury, and the case has never been dismissed to this day. Such is the organization of criminals, who have been the agents to whom the holy Citizens Union has paid blackmail for the privilege of violating the law.

"If we turn to the Republican party, what do we find? During Strong's administration there was a certain Police Commissioner in New York City, and he advocated the equipping of police with a club so barbarous in its conception that the Commissioner of Patents had refused to grant a patent for it, saying that even the conception of such an instrument was a disgrace to a civilized community. Who was the man who recommended that noddish club for strikers? The celebrated shooter-in-the-back, now President of the United States.

In Pennsylvania the Republican State government is run by a man who is a forger, a libertine and a thief—Matt Quay, and he never dared sue for libel the Prohibition party that published his record broadcast, in black and white.

In Ohio we saw a candidate for President controlled by a syndicate through a mortgage over him of \$118,000 unpaid notes, and elected by wholesale corruption and wholesale terrorism of wage workers.

In Kentucky we see down-right assassination, the Democratic candidate Goebe being murdered by the Republican machine.

Speaking of love for the flag, at Harleton, Pa., we saw, under Republican rule, a body of innocent, unarmed men shot down like hogs in the public highway, and the murderous deputies pull down the two American flags they carried over their heads and trample them in the dust beneath their feet, and throughout

the length and breadth of the land came the approval of the New York "Sun's" cry: "Bravo! Well done, Sheriff Martin!"

In view of such a record no man who is honest, intelligent and not a traitor in his country can longer vote for either of these parties. Better cut off his arm.

Reverting to the Social Democracy he said:

The whole party through its whole history breathes the spirit of individualism, egotism, and anarchy. The S. L. P. with its orderly majority rule, with its various organs, whether speakers, editors, official papers, local organizations, made thoroughly subordinate to the whole organization, the Social Democracy found repugnant and obstructive to the plans of personal exploitation and glory. They wanted an organization that was not "narrow," they wanted a "broad" organization, that is, a loose, anarchistic one in which the individual, could move about and do as he personally pleased. Consequently we had Mr. Carey violating the party's regularly determined will and outright, anarchistically refusing to be bound by his own signed resignation placed in the hands of the party, when he was called up to resign public office both by Section Haverhill, Mass., and the National Executive Committee. He would not sacrifice his "freedom" and "personality" to such "tyranny." Holding therefore that he, one man, had more rights than all the rest of the party put together, and violating his pledge in true bourgeois fashion, it was nothing astonishing that he voted for a \$15,000 sanitary armory so that the wage-workers might be more easily robbed of their wealth and deprived of their freedom.

It was only natural that his associates the Kanagaroos, being individualists, bourgeois and finding their individual business as grocers, saloon-keepers, editors, shyster lawyers, labor fakirs, etc., hurt by the party, should throw in the minority, want to control the mouth-piece of the whole party, its official English organ and stop the majority from speaking at all, from exercising free speech, and failing in that should, like good liberty-loving Anarchists, attempt by an armed felonious midnight assault aided by good Tammany believers in "personal liberty," to seize the party's offices papers etc., which the party rank and file had said they shouldn't have. And it is not at all strange that among the Kanagaroos we should have found prominent anarchists and that Alexander Jones should preach the funeral sermon of Justus Schwab, the notorious compeer of John Most.

Debs, their great Chieftain, was also great on orations and a few years ago delivered an anniversary oration on the Chicago Anarchists. The Debsocracy has always been a stamping ground for the Anarchist. Even in the days of the Railway Times one of the Debs' prominent contributors was Marie Louise, a famous associate of Emma Goldman. Later on Mrs. Lease, the Kansas Anarchist came out for Debs. In Indiana I found Louis Gozouli, a celebrated French anarchist, trying to organize the glass-workers, of that and other states into the Social Democracy. Throughout Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Penn., he went spreading the rankest kind of anarchistic literature and fighting the S. L. P. Among the prominent men in the Debsocracy for quite a while was a celebrated Chicago Anarchist and openly avowed Bryanite Quinn, who under the name "Father Garroche," was at the head of a great secret Anarchistic organization that I found had ramifications in the State of Texas when I visited that State. Everywhere they had the farmers—the individualistic bourgeois farmers—paying in their dollars to a secret oath-bound organization, which at a given signal was to rise and forcibly take possession of courthouses, etc. A great number of rifles had already been purchased, but the thing fizzled out and only a few leaders in San Antonio and elsewhere got enough money out of it to enlarge their individual freedom by starting stores, etc.

The poison in this organization was its denunciation of the ballot as a means of bettering the condition of the people. Such language was quite in keeping with Debs' own language—his celebrated telegram: "Save your money and buy a gun"; or his editorial in the "Railway Times," dated January 1, 1897, when he was preparing for the Social Democracy and begging the dynamiter Rockefeller for aid: "The ballot, however much it has been ennobled, has been beaten to the earth by boodle wrong from unrequited toil, and as a weapon cannot be relied upon to execute the will of the people while they are in industrial bondage," and again his words at the St. Louis gathering of labor fakirs called when the big strike of soft coal miners was on in 1897. Debs, then at the head of the Social Democracy, said to that convention: "Civil liberty is dead in America. I have said, and I say again for the last time, I have appealed to the courts for justice and shall appeal to them no more. . . . When the people are ready, and that day is not far off, my friends, there will be a spontaneous uprising, the supreme court will be abolished, Congress dispersed, and the sacred rights of American citizens and American freedom will be enthroned. I plead guilty to the charge of being radical. I only wish you would allow me to be more radical still."

The time will come to incite the populace. When this time comes you can depend on me. I will not stand in the rear and ask you to go ahead. I will be in front and say to you, 'Come on,' I shrink from that bloodshed, but if this is necessary to preserve liberty and our rights—in that event I will shed the last drop of blood that courses through my veins. . . . We have no longer a republic. . . . The less government the more liberty. The only perfect government is no government at all." [See the "Social Democracy" and the capitalist press of that time.] This is the quintessence of anarchist declarations, especially the last sentence.

Observe that Debs' Anarchist speech at St. Louis was wildly applauded and cheered to the echo by the whole assemblage of fakirs, among whom were Ratchford, Mahon, Sovereign, etc. It fits in well with the language the labor "leaders" from Gompers up, utter at various times. Such language Mitchell

is using now towards the coal miners, telling them to win their struggle for the 8-hour day, by force, if they can't do it peacefully. Some of them at times claim openly to be Anarchists, and Anarchist Weissman, formerly president of the Bakers' Union, was once put in jail in San Francisco for an Anarchist dynamite conspiracy. Nor is it any accident that this Anarchist lunched with Roosevelt and now is on the Fusion Central Committee in this campaign. Birds of a feather flock together.

Is not the natural tendency of pure and simpledom to breed Anarchy? It is based on principles—"business," i.e., bourgeois, anarchistic principles—that tend to divide and set the workers at each other's throats, etc. It teaches them that government is not for them, that they cannot better their condition 'through the ballot. Isn't that exactly the Anarchist's position? And is it not also that of the capitalists? In fact, thitherto the trade union leaders have been the principal means relied on by the capitalist to practically disfranchise the workers, until he could get sufficient control to disfranchise them outright, through the legislature. Why don't they punish men who make utterances like Mitchell? Because they are in the pay of the capitalist and are doing him a good service. It is only like seeking like when the Social Democracy and the pure and simple stand by each other against the exposures of the S. L. P., and it is perfectly natural for the capitalist class to foster them both against our party.

The speaker closed with an able exposition of individual freedom under Socialism, where the workers surrender their individual wishes for a short workday, in order to produce enormous wealth with the Social machinery, and receiving it all—for all parasites have been abolished—live in comfort and civilization, with abundant leisure to develop a real, a high, and a manly individuality.

"SOCIALISTS FELL DOWN."

(Continued from page 1.)

ests. He acknowledged to the Justice that there was a deep seated class hatred between the workers and their exploiters. While the socialists pointed out the nature of the class struggle they had not created it, that, like anarchy, was a product of capitalism.

The Justice pondered a moment and said: "I cannot see anything reprehensible in the principles of your party or your method of teaching them. I cannot hold you. The case is dismissed."

Sperle hurried back to the place of meeting. George P. Herrschaft of Jersey City, who was the speaker of the evening, was holding forth in the rain to the crowd which still hung on. When Sperle appeared, the crowd wanted to hear from him. One old gentleman asked: "How did you make out?"

"All right," replied Sperle. "Get up and tell us about it," said the old gentleman. The crowd echoed the request.

Sperle then related what had happened before the Justice. He told the crowd that the Constitution of the United States guaranteed the right of free speech and any attempt of its abridgment whether by a mob or by the police was a violation of Constitutional rights. At this point the rain came down in torrents and the meeting was adjourned. Two hundred copies of THE PEOPLE, and two hundred pamphlets were distributed. The crowd was eager to get them.

The next meeting will be held on Saturday, October 5.

THE REV. OSTEOPATH.

Is He the "Barber" for a Shoe Manufacturer?

WHEELING, Va., Oct. 3.—Rev. E. A. Bigelow, with headquarters at Chicago, hailing from Lincoln, Neb., and formerly a preacher of the Christian denomination in Galveston, Texas, and Houston, Texas, stood in a wagon last evening and expounded to the people "modern Socialism," as he called it.

The speaker arraigned the trusts and multi-millionaires, who, he said, were not giving the employees—the laborers their "just share" of the profits. A certain big manufacturer of shoes could well afford to pay the speaker a liberal salary as an advertising agent for his goods, as the speaker dilated for several minutes on the shoe manufacturer.

Bigelow has a resonant voice and has had much experience as an out-of-door speaker. Speaking frankly, his arguments appealed rather to the galleries, that is to say, they were pyrotechnical rather than logical, iconoclastic rather than constructive; they smacked not a little of the style of the political stump-speaker.

The speaker had a good stock of illustrative funny stories upon which he drew liberally to the amusement of the crowd. He also had a stock of pamphlets on "Socialism" which, though he sold them at 15 cents for bunches of five, the audience did not purchase at all liberally. A collection was taken up.

"ARBETAREN"

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., New York, N. Y.

PURSuing AFTER THEM.

LOUISVILLE (KY.) S. T. & L. A. SMITHING THE FAKIRS WITH THE EDGE OF THE SWORD.

Central Labor Union Charges That the Alliance is a "Union" Wrecker L. A. 166 Issues a Challenge But the Fakirs Dare Not Accept It.

Workingmen of Louisville.—The following challenge was sent by L. A. 166, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, of Louisville, Ky., to the Central Labor Union, and was read at the meeting of the said C. L. U. held Sept. 22:

3314 Bank St., Louisville, Ky., 9-21-1901.

To the Delegates of Central Labor Union, Beck's Hall, Louisville, Ky.: GENTLEMEN:—

The charge has frequently been made, we understand, by members of your body that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is a labor union wrecker, that it has furnished scabs to take the places of striking union men, and the same charge has been made in your official organ, the "Journal of Labor."

Now, we the members of Local No. 166, S. T. & L. A., write the members of your body, or any one or more members of it, to meet in public debate representatives of the S. T. & L. A. to make good your charges.

We the members of the S. T. & L. A. charge that your organization, with its old style and antiquated weapons, the label, the boycott, and the strike, even though it were not thoroughly corrupt, is impotent to accomplish any permanent material good for the working class. We further charge that your American Federation of Labor is thoroughly corrupt; that it is officered mainly by labor fakirs and traitors to the working class; that your national officers are not only supply scabs, but boast of doing it; that your principal officers are not only political scabs but economic scabs as well; that many of your officers are embezzlers of funds belonging to the rank and file; that they have been and are guilty of obtaining money under false pretences; and in consideration of all these crimes and others, too numerous to mention, that your S. T. & L. A. has committed and still is committing against the working class the "organized scabbardry of the land."

We are prepared and ready to prove every one of these charges to be true, and we are prepared to prove every charge your members bring against our organization to be absolutely false.

Hoping your body may see its way clear to accept the challenge.

We are very truly yours,

Local No. 166, S. T. & L. A.

This challenge was declined at the said meeting of the C. L. U.:

Fellow Workingmen of Louisville:—

The fact that our challenge to the C. L. U. or any of its members to meet us in public debate and defend the American Federation of Labor and its officers against the charges we bring against it and them has not been accepted is proof that they know all the facts we allege against them are true.

Here are a few of the things they are guilty of:

The managers of the long-drawn-out cigarmakers strike collected strike funds to the amount of \$120,000, a fact that THEY KNEW THE STRIKE WAS LOST.

During this same strike the managers of it permitted 3,000 union men to scab against their 6,000 fellow cigarmakers who had been locked out and thrown on the street.

In the late strike in Pennsylvania of the stationary firemen's organization against the mine-owners, the United Mine Workers with John Mitchell at their head permitted members of their organization to scab against the striking stationary firemen and thus help the bosses break the strike.

When the local Iron Molders' Union of Chicago last spring went out on strike, Martin Fox, the president of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, ordered them to return to work at once, without investigation or trial of the cause of the strike, and, in the event of their failure to do so, threatened to supply their places with other union men.

When the employee of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, O., went out on strike, or rather when the Company locked them out, and when they were pressing a boycott of the company urging their friends and sympathizers to refuse to buy their goods, Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and who claims to stand for labor's interests at all times, was carrying the advertisement of the National Cash Register Company, stating why that register should be bought in preference to any other. Is not this the conduct of a scab?

re not all these acts the acts of scabs and typical of the Organized Scabbardry? Space forbids more than a partial enumeration of the crimes this scabby and criminal organization this counterfeited, this abortion of a labor movement, has committed against the working class.

But we want to mention one more characteristic achievement of your typical A. F. of L. labor fakir; and as it applies to the local field here will be of special interest.

You remember how strenuously James McGill, in his "Journal of Labor," fought the trusts and the Republican party during the last presidential election as "the party of the trusts and the oppressors of the working class."

What then do you think, fellow working men, of the acceptance by this same James McGill, President of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, of a full-page campaign document containing facts and arguments, including select quotations from the annual address or report of Samuel Gompers to show how prosperous the working class was under Republican rule, to show workingmen why they should vote the Republican ticket, and thus continue the rule of the party of the trusts? You will think he got paid for it. How much? Ask the campaign committee of the Republican

party. McGill may say it is none of your business how much he got.

McGill claimed that the Republican party was the party of the trusts; that the trusts oppress labor. Yet this man, the professed friend of labor, the president of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, would sell space in his paper for a page article in support of this same Republican party, the supporter of trusts and oppressor of labor.

This is one of your typical labor fakirs, who while a friend (?) and a champion (?) of labor, lends his aid for money to those whom he calls the enemies of labor. Great champion of labor! Sleek fakir, who says he is not a "rainbow-chaser."

No he is a looker-out for things more substantial.

Press Committee, S. T. & L. A. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28.

Directory

Of Organizations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, second and fourth Saturday, 3 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street.

City Executive Committee meetings, first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street.

Office of Section New York at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Assembly District Meetings.

First, Third and Fifth—Second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., at 275 Bleecker street.

Second and Fourth—Every first and third Thursday at 8 p. m., Excelsior Hall, 235 East Broadway.

Sixth and Tenth—Second and fourth Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 177 First avenue. Entrance on Eleventh street.

Eighth—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 233 East Broadway.

Seventh and Ninth—First and third Monday, 8 p. m., at Clark's Hall, n. w. cor. of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.

Twelfth—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 235 East Broadway.

Eleventh and Thirteenth—second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 441 West Thirty-ninth street.

Fourteenth—Second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., headquarters, 177 First avenue.

Fifteenth and Seventeenth—First and third Friday, 8 p. m., O'Leary's, 25 Amsterdam avenue.

Sixteenth—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., headquarters, 38 Avenue C.

Eighteenth—Second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., headquarters, 281 Avenue B.

Nineteenth and Twenty-first—First and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., 2310 Broadway.

Twenty-fourth, 8 p. m., 2310 Broadway.

Twentieth—First and third Monday, at 328 East Twenty-eighth street.

Twenty-third—Second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at residence of E. Busson, 475 West 150th street.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.
In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,167
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191



Sadness, ennui, regret, despair, are sorrows of brief duration, which never take root in the heart, and experience always proves the falsity of the feeling of bitterness which makes us look upon our suffering as everlasting.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

ANOTHER "DAILY PEOPLE LIE."

The "New Yorker" Volkszeitung, German organ of the Kangaroo Social Democracy, published on the 2d inst a report of the police outrage committed the day before in West Hoboken, N. J., against a Socialist Labor Party open air meeting, and closed the report in the following jubilant strain:

"A large part of the audience applauded the conduct of the Police."

To all careful followers of events in the country, especially in this city, such a report would be nothing strange, on the contrary, it would seem perfectly natural from such a source. But even to the careful observer an important fact, connected with the "Volkszeitung's" glee, may have escaped notice. For the benefit of all, careful as well as casual observers, that fact should be pointed out, to wit, the above passage occurred on the morning of October 2 in only one other paper. And what paper was that? The "New York Sun."

The picture thus presented is beautiful in its completeness.

What did happen at the West Hoboken meeting will be found elsewhere in this issue. The Police did break up the meeting, and arrest the Socialist Labor Party speakers; but the conduct of the Police was not the subject of applause by "a large part of the audience." It was the subject of applause by the handful of toughs that the Police brought along with them; while the audience itself cheered the Socialist Labor Party, an act that the Police resented by raising their clubs and going so far in their misdeeds as to threaten a woman present with a "fanning." If she continued showing sympathy for the Socialists, and did so "go long."

Of course the "Sun"—the brutal defender of wholesale rapine upon the Working Class, the brutal outrager of all feeling of humanity, the present obscene scorn of all time-honored principles of civic freedom—rejoiced at the West Hoboken Police brutality. It rejoiced because the act was brutal in itself; it doubly rejoiced because the act was a transgression against Socialism, that is to say, against the Working Class. So great was its joy that it indulged in its usual mendacity: suppressed information upon the indignation of the crowd, thereby suppressed information upon the widening public sentiment against Anarchy, and it manufactured a public sentiment in the audience in favor of Anarchy. None wonders at such conduct. Nothing else is expected from it, except by the least informed.

But how many as yet fail to see the connection, intimate connection, between the "Upstairs" Anarchy of the "Sun" capitalists, and the Anarchy of the "Belowstairs" Kangaroo Social Democracy! The incident in question must go far to enlighten the hitherto superficial observer. Whether the "Sun" furnished the lie to the "Volkszeitung," or the "Volkszeitung" to the "Sun," it matters not. Through the happy blundering of somebody in one of the two offices, the secret leaps out of the bag. It is such over-sights that generally lead to the discovery of the criminal in hiding, and that brings him to the gallows or the long-term imprisonment at hard labor. The recurrence of the "Sun" lie, glorifying Anarchy in West Hoboken, in the columns of the "Volkszeitung" exclusively proves what has been otherwise amply proven, to wit, the menial place that the Kangaroo Social Democracy fills in the household of Capitalist Anarchy; on the other hand, the recurrence of the "Volkszeitung" lie, glorifying Anarchy in West Hoboken, in the columns of the "Sun" exclusively demonstrates that the "Unwashed" Anarchists, who, when alive, sit at the "Volkszeitung" council board,

and when dead, are funeralorated over by "Volkszeitung" Editors, are among the nasty pets of Capitalist Anarchy.

Of course, to the one and the other Socialism is a thorn in the flesh. We knew this, knowing their suoterranean oneness. Now others know it too. [N.B.—Copy of the "Volkszeitung" and copy of the "Sun" of October 2, containing, to the exclusion of all other papers, the peculiar lie above quoted, are in this office for the inspection of the Doubting Thomas.]

PARKHURST PILLS.

The Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, well known to fame as one of the quacks who is practicing upon the patient body of society, has come out with a new patent medicine for the ills with which the social system, on which he fattens and batters, is afflicted. Before commencing on the nostrum, it will be fair to allow the Rev. Quack himself the floor to introduce his stuff. Says he:

"I do not defend anarchy, and I do not criticize wealth, but I urge that it is simply the Christian obligation resting upon men of considerable means that they should refrain from so advertising the enormity of their accumulations as to accentuate in the mind of the poor man the poverty of his own condition."

Evidently, the pill-box containing the Parkhurst pills is labeled "Hypocrisy." The Rev. Parkhurst has not a word to say on "the Christian obligation" not to steal. "The Christian obligation," according to him, is merely to "refrain from advertising the enormity" of the stolen goods; in other words, to put on the appearances common to all "fences" of seeming poor, and yet quietly, unostentatiously, slyly enjoy the luxuries of the affluence they have purloined.

The capitalist system is founded upon the plunder of the working class. Were not the workers plundered, the idlers, or capitalists, would have no "enormities of accumulations" to either advertise or refrain from advertising. The means that the idle class adopts to plunder is the capitalist system: the private ownership of the tools needed to work with puts the capitalist in a position to place before the workers the alternative, Starve or Submit to Being Plundered. Still untutored as to the fact that there is another alternative; still kept with the blinkers on that deprive them from perceiving that the case is not:

"Starve, or Submit to Being Plundered!" but:

"Submit to Being Plundered, Starve or Kick the Capitalist System Overboard!"

the workers, rather than starve, submit to being plundered, and do so by themselves deliberately placing the club of oppression—the Public Powers—in the hands of the plunderer. No wonder that under such conditions, positive "enormities of accumulation" fall into the hands of the plunderers.

In face of these facts society divides into three sets:

One set, the set in power, the Belshazzars, blind with the wine of fruition, hold theirs to be a God-ordained social system, meant for all time, and proof against all shocks. These care not who knows that orgies they hold; they care not whether they thereby furnish a gauge to the depth and breadth of the enormity of their accumulation;—Baudy-Martin balls and Seeley suppers are the ostentatious manifestations of such a frame of mind.

Another set, the Socialist Labor Party men, is too well grounded to believe in impossibilities and too moral to desire a perpetuation of wrong. It knows that the reign of capitalism can not last. It preaches the reason why; and it thereby lays the foundation for the future social order.

In between these two is a third set. It is made up of a rabble-roust of apologists for capitalism. These deal in salves and plasters. The latest nostrum produced by this camp, and the nostrum that most completely characterizes its make-up, is that furnished by Dr. Parkhurst. Dull beyond measure must be he who imagines that the awakening plundered Working Class will cease to feel plundered when the plunderers shall cease to "advertise the enormity of their accumulations!"

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Close upon the heels of the attempt of the capitalist press, parsons and politicians to fish in the waters, that Czolgoz's pistol shots troubled, follows the attempt in the same direction of the scrawny crew of labor fakirs. And it is natural. What else are these gentry but a caricature of capitalist vices, the menials of the capitalist class?

life. This comedy took place in the upper circles of Capitalism.

As always when masters make merry in the parlor, the menials imitate them below stairs. The labor fakirs essayed the same thing. They, the promoters of a system of Unionism, which, being deprived of an intelligent comprehension of the Labor Question, results regularly in deeds of violence: the smashing of machines, the waylaying of non-"Union men," the dealing of paragon and worse things to them, blows, shots, etc., etc., of which the ill-starred rank and file has always to bear the consequences,—they, these labor fakirs, also joined their upstairs masters. Of this comedy below stairs, the notorious Syracuse, N. Y., "Labor (sic) World (sic)" gives an illustration that deserves to be placed on record. In its issue of September 21, that paper contains an article of which the following is a choice passage:

"We believe that Czolgoz was but a tool of others of superior intelligence who fired his brain with the idea that he was doing a noble deed in killing the President of the Republic. These exponents of hate and discontent are too cunning to get themselves into difficulty with the law, but by their rabid rantings inflame the minds of ignorant followers until they are ready to commit any crime."

In many cases these apostles of the doctrine of hate and antagonism to law and order masquerade under the cloak of organized labor, but their disguise is easily penetrated. In fact, their warfare is also directed against trades unions, for the reason that the unions will have nothing whatever to do with them or their false theories.

"Unfortunately for Syracuse and organized labor, there are many of these dangerous disturbers and disrupters in our city, and although they call themselves Socialists and belong to trades unions, they are in reality Anarchists and merely retain membership in the unions to facilitate the work of disrupting them."

"These contemptible allies of the union-hating employees are cunning enough not to rejoice openly over the assassination of the President, but we have no doubt that among themselves they applaud the deed of their brother fanatic, Czolgoz, and in the event of the latter's execution they will undoubtedly consider him a martyr and worship him as such."

"The unions to which such reptiles belong should rid themselves of these degenerates as soon as possible, not only for the benefit of organized labor, but out of regard for humanity at large."

Who does not here detect the penny-whistle "below stairs" whine of the kicked dog, echoing the "above stairs" roar of his likewise kicked master, one touch of the S. L. P. kick having made the whole household kin?

CROKER'S REPORTEE.

Nay, an thou't mouth,
I'll rant as well as thou.

It is not for naught that the whole pack of the Republican press of this city has been beside itself with rage since Tammany's choice for Mayor—the "respectable," the "elite," the "choice," the "wealthy," the "reformer" Edward M. Shepard—was made known. The nomination of Shepard was a brilliant, squelching political repartee to the supposedly invulnerable nomination of Seth Low.

Four years ago, in that memorable, the first Mayoralty contest of the then newly created Greater New York, Shepard and Low stood together. In that campaign the idle, labor-fleeing and, as a result, corruptly criminal Capitalist Class split up into three—that was one more fraction than usual. Besides the regulation Republican and the regulation Democratic, or Tammany, crowds with their respective standard bearers, there sprang up a third band. These called themselves variously "Citizens' Union," "Reformers," "Good Government forces"; their correct name was the Hypocrites. Republicans and Democrats made no bones of what they were there for—SPOILS. Otherwise the Hypocrites. Despite the obvious fact that Tammany could not extort hush-moneys from them unless they were themselves committing acts against the Working Class that needed hushing, they struck the attitude of governmental purists. In order to bolster up this false pretense, they conjured up a set of "principles" in which absurdity vied with fraud for the upphand. One of these principles was that "Municipal elections have nothing to do with politics and should be conducted on non-partisan lines." Upon these "principles" and their "sub-principles" Seth Low, the Republican, set up himself as the mayoralty candidate of the city purifiers, and Edward M. Shepard, the Democrat, took the stump for him. Low denounced the Platt machine as unspeakable; Shepard denounced Tammany as "utterly unfit"; and both whooped it up for a "non-partisan" Mayor. Enough people failed to be taken in by that particular contention; Tammany won out.

But the Hypocrites did not lose hope. Low's vote plus the vote of the Republican candidate exceeded that of Tammany. With this fact as a supposed asset, the Hypocrites made themselves ready for another dash to political jobs. But they also determined to profit by experience. Accordingly they managed to get for the Republican Low the Republican nomination, and they threw over

that ugly fact the cloak of a "nomination" by the revamped Citizens' Union. Seth Low, the four year ago "non-partisan," "anti-boss" candidate for Mayor of the Labor fleecers thus stepped up once more this year before the public as a mayoralty candidate.

If the figure of Seth Low as an intellectual and moral leader in government reform was a farce four years ago, this year, when, for the sake of votes he openly makes common cause with a political machine, the farce is all the more transparent. But transparent though farces may be, they are apt to take in the unguarded, unless exposed. Croker's method was masterly. Against the "purifier" of four years ago he set up the "purifier's first lieutenant, himself a more distinguished man than Low. By answering "Low" with "Shepard" Croker stripped the former of his mask. The contest, as far as the regulation old parties are concerned has by this mere fact been brought down to the regulation old fight for spoils. While this emphasizes the fact of what Tammany is, it virtually settles the issue. The odds are in favor of Tammany in a clear fight of this nature.

A repartee is a smart, sharp rejoinder that turns aside a thrust; and buries the steel in the adversary's breast. Its power depends upon its brilliancy; its brilliancy upon its terseness; its terseness upon its soundness. Croker's repartee combines all these excellencies, and places it in the foremost ranks of its kind.

No wonder the Seth Low press is demented with rage.

A CHANCE MUFFED.

Mr. Edward Bernstein has missed his chance. Tho' the capitalist press—that has been expecting from him the complete scuttling of the Militant Socialist Movement, in Germany to begin with, by luring it into the bogs of bourgeois "reform"—tries to keep a stiff upper lip and is placing upon his sorry intellectual and moral brow all sorts of praiseworthy garlands, it is not hard to perceive that that press is thoroughly disappointed, disgusted, and even sick in the stomach. This "hero" has turned out a hootin' owl; the mountain of the capitalist press, after months upon months of travail, has brought forth only a very ridiculous mouse. No wonder the watchmen on the capitalist towers are "down in the mouth." And well may they be. There hero muffed his chance. Oh, how he muffed it! And what a chance!

When Bernstein and his "theories" were being torn to tatters at the Leubuck national convention of the German Social Democracy, his cue was to turn upon his critics and hold in substance the following language:

Gentlemen: Be fair, be honest. You assail me for my book and its contents; you cudgel me for my theories, spoken and written. Is that fair? You know it is not. Among those of you, who swagger into the lists to pluck me, is Karl Kautsky. Now, then, gentlemen, after you bowl down all my theories, what is left of them but the essence of the notorious "Kautsky Resolutions"? Those resolutions expressly say that a capitalist Government can be impartial in the conflicts between the Working Class and the Capitalist Class. Drop all verbiage and filigree from my utterances and writings, do they go further or say more? Surely not! That's all I claim. Why, then, do you go for me, and leave him untouched? True enough, like a naughty boy and not over brave, he has tried to throw the blame upon others, and the "others" have been having a sort of game of tennis, with the "Resolutions" as the ball. But the fact remains that he introduced them and spoke for them. You know that. And you also know that his conduct on that occasion commits you to the abandonment of the practical application of the Class Struggle in the tactics of the Party—just what I recommend; nothing more. What is the difference between him and, for that matter, you, his supporters, on the one hand, and me, on the other? Is there any essential difference? I pause for a reply. (Silence reigns in the convention.) And yet there is a difference. The difference is in my favor. What does it matter how one theorizes, if he does not practice? Volumes of essays on the Class Struggle would not be worth a pinch of snuff if not followed up with a line of practice. Now, all I did was to theorize against the class struggle; he (and you his backers) have practiced the thing, are practicing it now in this very convention, as your order of business shows, which is loaded with bourgeois issues. Now, gentlemen, cease palavering; and be honest.

Had he had moral stamina to take this ground, Edward Bernstein, "the most intelligent head of the German Social Democracy," as the international capitalist press styles him, would have earned the further appellation of "a nerveful servitor of Capitalism," and been proportionally admired and fed. Instead, he succumbed. As it is, he is now despised. As it frequently happens with apostates, who quail before that which in their hearts they respect, Bernstein quailed before the majesty of Militant Socialism, that in spirit hovers in this generation even over the gatherings of its outspoken foes. No wonder he muffed his chance.

"Union printers generally have as yet failed to realize the truth pointed out by President Lynch that the chief cause of depression in the printing trades, is the enormous increase in the price of paper, which has had the effect of reducing the size of newspapers and less-

ening the volume of printed matter throughout the country, and that this state of affairs is directly chargeable to the Paper Trust."

The above is a brilliant gem of economic truth which shines in the report of the delegate of No. 6, to the forty-seventh annual rag-mangling of the International Typographical Union. This "truth" ranks with another discovery of Big Six: that printers out of work make good farmers.

The Boer leaders have decided not to send a deputation to Washington to ask for intervention. It would be folly for them to expect any change of policy so far as this country is concerned. The South African war offers too good a field for American capitalism. The British army needs all kinds of supplies and this country is doing a large share of the supplying. For that reason "we" shall continue to keep "our" hands off.

The Boers are doing so well that "we" cannot believe that they ever seriously contemplated asking American intervention. When the British commissary treasury becomes exhausted "we" might entertain an intervention appeal from brother "Ed VII."

If some time in the sweet bye and bye Socialist Judges were to send capitalist political speakers to the workhouse for speaking on the street, what a howl there would be! And yet it would only be returning tit for tat. But we shall be satisfied to set them to work outside of a workhouse.

With S.L.P. speakers arrested all over the country for expounding the doctrine of the class struggle, the arrests fittingly illustrate the theory. If this keeps on, the unarrested S.L.P. speaker will feel like the unfortunate who wasn't around on July 10, 1890. So just keep at it, Messieurs Capitalists, for we can stand a bit of persecution. But we are not going to forget it.

The Woman's Health Protective Association have come out for Seth Low as an ideal candidate for Mayor. Their campaign cry is "No spitting!"

In commending Seth Low Mrs. James Scrimgeour said: "Seth Low is as interested in spitting on the floor and in clean streets as we are."

These crusaders, be it observed, are only interested in public health, to the extent of safe-guarding their class against the infection of disease from the workers. The working class by reason of long hours, unsanitary shops and "houses" poor food, etc., is susceptible to that dreaded scourge, consumption. The Woman's Health Protective Association is no more ridiculous than the rest of the Lowites.

Socialism will be inaugurated just the same as any other social policy. When the majority takes control of a Government it legislates its principles into effect. The minority that resists beyond the bounds of civilized dissent will have to be made to submit.

Another "Mr." Hall was found to be a woman dressed in man's clothes. The Halls seem to be quite fond of appearing in disguise. Perhaps Tammany Hall is an organization of Goo Goo's in disguise.

Political and Economic.

The below is a fac-simile of the advertisement of a certain store (which we care not to advertise, and for which reason shall remain nameless), published in West Gardner, Mass.:

A. B. C. STORE.
Now in this hour of mourning,
when all hearts are sorely afflicted,
it behooves every American to:
honor and commemorate the name
of our late departed President.
All things must be sombre, and
the fall style will be in line with
other requisites.
Black Will Reign Supreme
throughout the season, and we are
adequately prepared to meet all demands.
We have received Special Orders
of Black Waists, in rich satens
and flannels, in all modes and
prices. Also a lot of Black Dress
and Underskirts—specially made
for this period.
All are welcome to inspect our
lines.

Is not the capitalist animate with the soul of the jackal?

"Pure and Simpleism"—ignorant, blind and cowardly,—is the same the world over. How much so is made manifest by the following letter sent by the "Joint Committees of the Labor Unions of Hawaii" to the Honolulu "Bulletin" and published in that paper's issue of last September 11:

"We, the representatives of all the labor unions in Honolulu hereby beg to reply to an erroneous statement made in your issue of Tuesday, September 3, to the effect that the United States regulars were supposed to be the worst enemies to the labor unions. We look upon this as a most uncalled for assertion, and one that cannot in any way be substantiated. Major Davis very willingly offered the services of the regulars on Labor Day, and it has always been understood that the regulars were most friendly to the workmen in times of strikes. (11)—Oh, shades of the Bull Pen and other fields of Labor's slaughter!"

"We the chairman and secretary of the joint committee, would request an explanation of the matter. The committee desires to thank Major Davis and the regulars for the turning out of the command.—Thomas Irving, Chairman; Thomas M. Rae, Secretary."

A RETROSPECT.

The "great Steel Strike" is now dead. More than that, a tall and broad tombstone with large lettering has been raised over it. Let's approach and read the lay:

"The United States Steel Corporation reports for the six months ended September 30 a net earning of \$54,954,871."

An officer of the Corporation discussing on the 2d instant the six months' statement published the day before said:

"The fact that in the strike months our earnings were so large may mystify many people, but as a matter of fact the strike was in no sense of the word a hurt to us for the reason that it enabled us to make at a minimum cost many necessary repairs, always incident to the midsummer season, while a number of the plants forced to close by the strikers would have been shut down in any event to effect these repairs."

"Repairs," "Necessary Repairs"—the words have a familiar sound. They are the usual precursors or excuse for shut-downs. Sometimes they are at the bottom of a strike. This was one of those times. There having been produced more goods than a Corporation or firm can readily dispose of or care to carry, shut-downs are usually resorted to, and last until the goods have been marketed. So as to furnish no club with which to stare in the head of the myth that Capitalism offers an incentive to the workers to produce at their best, the fact that there is over-production is concealed and the shut-down is imputed to "necessary repairs." But even this excuse or pretence is disagreeable. The throwing of men upon the street empty handed, even under the pretext of "repairs," also is an object lesson against Capitalism. It also cures in the head of a capitalist myth, the myth of the big wages made: Long before the "repairs" are made want stalks visibly among the men. It is for this reason that the "repairs" dodge, once quite common, is heard of less and less. Its place is now generally taken by a strike. Obedient to the orders of the "Captain of Industry," his Labor-Lieutenants, or enough of them, incite the rank and file to strike. The "obdurate capitalist" is reported in all his obduracy to the rank and file; and a strike is decided on. Thus the distress of the men is laid to their own doors, and Capitalism escapes uncovering some of its ulcers.

This is the milk in the coca-nut of the late "Great Steel Strike." The inscriptions on the tombstone make the case clear. And thus one more illustration is furnished of the criminal character of the labor fakir, and his imbecility. It is now, in view of the "inscriptions," quite likely that Shaffer was not himself in the conspiracy. Fellow fakirs of his were. They promised him, as did Organizer Lynch of the A. F. of L., \$500,000 a week in support of the strike; the vermin of the Kangaroo Social Democratic "borers from within" turned his head with phrases about fighting the exploiters, phrases that they borrow from the Socialist Labor Party and are intellectually unable to understand, but that played right into the hands of the Lynchers, and intoxicated the perversely ignorant pure and simpler Shaffer. Thus the rank and file were deceived with false prospects, were led by the nose, were buoyed up with false promises, and—were finally dropped, with a sickening thud.

The Socialist Labor Party and its sister organization the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance alone, among all the bodies figuring in the camp of Labor, can look back upon the late Great Steel Strike without blushing. They and they alone warned the steel striker that he was being humbugged. It is now known just what was the purpose of the game. Nor will any voice other than that of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. ever go out of the wilderness of modern conditions to warn, direct and encourage the workers.

On Tuesday at Trenton the Jersey Democrats nominated Mayor James F. Seymour of Newark as their candidate for Governor. The convention was one of the rowdiest held in years. The nomination of Seymour gives Bob Davis, the Dick Croker of Jersey City, entire control of the State party machinery.

The telegraphed accounts state that Joseph R. Buchanan, chairman of the Bob Davis faction of Essex County, many of whom were without credentials, precipitated the row by stealing a march on the anti-Seymour faction by submitting a list of Essex committeemen before the other faction could be heard. Can this be the same Josie R., well and favorably known in labor circles, who found the Socialist Labor Party direct rout to the Co-operative Commonwealth too long for him, and who then took the Populist quick-cut-cross lots, only to flounder in the ditch, after which he plunged into the Bryan swamp?

One of the Astors has contributed \$50,000—an amount that he "made" by compelling the children of New York to live in dirty unhealthy tenements—to the Society for the "Prevention of Cruelty to Children in England." This money will be used for establishing national offices, and, incidentally, making Astor "solid" with the "nobility," by providing places for their broken-down relatives. Thus the children of both countries are exploited for the benefit of the useless capitalists.

Seth Low, by accepting Platt's support after having opposed and denounced him in 1897, and Edward M. Shepard, by making himself the willing tool of Tammany Hall, after having arraigned it in the strongest and most unmistakable terms prove the truth of the S.L.P. contention that the reform game is only a bluff, and that reformer and deflector are one, a truth which Croker's repartee was meant to accentuate.

Low professes to believe that he will have a walk-over, while Tammany insists that it will be their candidate who will indulge in that invigorating pastime. Meanwhile Benjamin F. Keimard, the Socialist Labor Party candidate, is walking all over the false pretences of both of them.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM.—It almost sounds like cruelty to say, "I told you so," now that the Great Steel Strike is lost. But I did tell you so when you were hurrying these last two months.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—And yet I claim the strike is not lost.

U. S.—What!

B. J.—In one way I know it is, and that's the way you are thinking about. But in another it is not.

U. S.—Which other, oh you saturnine fatty?

B. J. patting his thick belly complacently—I claim no strike is wholly lost. It always teaches a lesson. That lesson is so much gained.

U. S.—If you mean that these strikers and through them all the other workers, have already learned the lesson that "pure and simpleism" is stupid, that the union man who votes any other than the Socialist Labor ticket is cutting his own throat; that the new trade union organization is the only sane one; if you mean that this lesson has at last been learned, then it's to be hoped that you are right.

B. J.—Exactly. The strike makes people think.

U. S.—Not necessarily; if it did, there would not be left in the land since 1886 one single pure and simple union.

B. J.—No?

U. S.—You see, this thing of "making people think" is all right enough if it does make people think. But if these strikers remain in the hands of pure and simple labor fakirs who vote for the Republican or Democratic parties or for the counterfeited Socialist party that these politicians put up, they will be told that the strike was lost because the "weather was hot." Next time they go in again and lose once more; then they are "made to think" that their misfortune came from the circumstance that the "deather was cold." Again they go in and lose again, and are "made to think" that their misfortune came from the circumstance that the "weather was neither hot nor cold," and so on from one stupid reason to another. I tell you what, the capitalists like nothing better than this sort of "making the people think," the sort of "thinking" that will take the workers from pillar to post, wear them out, and give the capitalists a chance to in-trench themselves stronger and stronger in power, while the workers become more wretched at every "lesson" they receive. There is only one way off teaching the people to think, and that is by teaching rightly; by showing up the contemptible labor leaders who are deceiving them, and pointing out to them in clear language the path they should pursue, to wit, overthrow the Rep-Dem and Dem-Rep parties of their bosses, joining and solidly voting the labor ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. All else is moonshine.

THE ANARCH.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Jane A. Rouliston, San Francisco, Cal.]
Set the flag at half-mast on the steeple,
Let the notes of the tolling bell surge,
Let the voice of a sorrowing people
Swell out in a funeral dirge.
Let the cry of the terrible story
Ring swiftly from mountain to strand,
For the good man lies dead in his glory
And the Anarch's abroad in the land.

Set the flags at half-mast on the churches
Whence curses not prayers meet the
skies,
Where the pitiful panderer searches
The gospel for mob-kindling lies!
O'er the stake where the victim dies
burning,
O'er each crime of the lynch-reddened
Hand,
Drape your flag, O great nation in
mourning,
For the Anarch's abroad in the land!

Lo the mills of the great Gods of slaughter
ter
Where the child steals the work of the
sire!
Lo their "works" where men die with-
out quarter!
Lo the dens where the "strikers" drink
fire!
Yea, mourn, O ye thrice-cursed peo-
ple!
Drape your country from mountain to
strand!
Fling your flag at half-mast from each
steeple
For the ANARCH'S abroad in the
land!

Chief McAuley of West Hoboken, N. J., is credited with saying that he will allow no Socialist Labor Party meetings, as they are primaries for Anarchy. Chief McAuley must have taken serious the oft-repeated joke about Jersey being in the United States. This Chief, if he persists in violating the law, won't be the first to whom a dose of the law had to be administered.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

"Lies," "Lies," "Lies"—Daily People Lies" He shouted.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last night there occurred an incident at the Socialist Labor Party open air meeting, held in the 8th Assembly District that is too rich to be enjoyed by the comrades from New York to San Francisco. I therefore send it to our Party organ.

The speaker had been explaining the principles of the Socialist Labor Party when suddenly he was interrupted with a question by a voice from the crowd. The questioner was evidently one of those East Side Kangaroo Social Democrats whom THE PEOPLE so well described when it said: "The East Side Social Democrats are Anarchists, and the Anarchists there are Social Democrats." The question started the following dialogue between the voice and the S. L. P. speaker:

VOICE.—"What about the Social Democracy?"

S. L. P. SPEAKER.—"Your Social Democracy is a party that dickers with capitalist parties."

VOICE.—"That's a lie; a—DAILY PEOPLE lie!"

S. L. P. SPEAKER.—"A 'lie' eh? Didn't one of your party men, Morris Eichmann, run on three capitalist tickets besides his own, in this spring's West Hoboken election?"

VOICE.—"That's a lie; a—lie; there is no such election!"

S. L. P. SPEAKER.—"No such election?" The Social Democrat Morris Eichmann—

VOICE.—(Interrupting) "That's a lie; there is no such man as Morris Eichmann!"

S. L. P. SPEAKER.—"And West Hoboken?"

VOICE.—(Again interrupting) "That's another lie; there is no such place as West Hoboken; it is a—DAILY PEOPLE lie; a—"

His voice was there drowned by the uproarious laughter that broke out from the audience. When the laughter and jeers, provoked by this bright exemplar of the Kangaroo Social Democracy, had subsided the gentleman had vanished, taking his voice along with him. J. New York, Sept. 27.

After the Storm the Crows Pick Up Courage.

To THE PEOPLE.—I watched the capitalist press closely during the excitement incident to the shooting of the President, and I was gratified to find, that in no instance did the S. L. P. speaker quail before the fury that the capitalist press tried to lash up against the Party.

In all parts of the country the only party that capitalism deems the only party that the public authorities, its speakers jailed, fined, etc.

Not one instance did I find of the arrest of a Social Democrat; they evidently bowed gracefully to the storm. They called off their meetings and lay low. Some of them even tried to outdo the capitalists in their display of external mourning.

After the storm subsided I noticed some half dozen of them rushed into print with the cheeky purport of attempting to defend the fair name of socialism from the aspersions that the obscure capitalist press tried to cast upon it. What think you was the nature of their defense? Did they show the trend of economic development, did they explain the philosophy of the class struggle, did they in fact talk socialism? No nothing of the kind was attempted. No doubt they themselves do not understand these things. However, their whole argument consisted in expressing how good they were and the elaborate quoting of dictionary definitions of the word socialism.

They invariably began with: "According to the Encyclopedia Britannica the ethics of socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity."

It is amusing to see these atheistic alle Goenosen hiding behind the skirts of pulpit ethics. J. G. W. Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 25.

Downing The Anarchists.

To THE PEOPLE.—During the excitement of the President's assassination, the word "anarchist" was taken hold of by the capitalist anarchists who, in their pretended denunciation of anarchy lost no opportunity to show who and where the real anarchists were. One of our comrades in Branch East Pittsburgh was made a victim; it being reported that he was thrown out of a window and narrowly escaped a lynching.

The facts are that many months ago, in conversation with some of these freak upholders of the law, the comrade made some impatient remark about what the President had done, and had the best of the opponent. It was all over, he thought. But when the dastardly Buffalo deed was heard of it was not long before the freak accused the comrade of being an "anarchist," not openly, but to men working around him. These commenced to hurl missiles of various kinds at him, and the foreman told him he had better run. He, however, did not run, but quietly left the shop, and got another job in the workshop adjoining.

Branch East Pittsburgh held a meeting on September 26, when Comrades Lawry and Desmond lashed the capitalist anarchists, to the evident satisfaction of a large number of workmen, at the very doors of the Westinghouse Electric Works, where this outrage occurred. The meeting was very successful, and thirty-three pamphlets of "What Means This Strike?" and others, were sold, and one hundred Party platforms were distributed.

Branch East Pittsburgh thereupon held a business meeting, where members thoroughly imbued with the fighting spirit determined to aid the DAILY PEOPLE, and the following donations were made by members and sympathizers:

H. Jackson, \$10; Wm. J. Burns, \$10; M. Wilson, \$2; Karl Malinberg, \$1; Alex. Mankiewicz, \$5; Nicholas Bertel, \$5; C.

Max Stern, \$1; Thos. Price, \$5; Paddy Woods, \$5; James Coulter, \$5. Total, \$26.

H. JACKSON, Organizer, East Pittsburgh, Oct. 1.

Appeal for Aid.

To THE PEOPLE.—At a special meeting of Section Vancouver, B. C., I was instructed to write to THE PEOPLE, appealing to the comrades in Canada and United States for financial assistance on behalf of Comrade Evans, who has been under surgical treatment for over ten months, and is at present in Seattle, Wash., receiving treatment from Mr. Lunberg, artificial limb manufacturer. Dr. Dean of Section Seattle is satisfied that the treatment will set our comrade on his feet again, and enable him to take his place once more as a tireless propagandist for the Socialist Labor Party. B. McDONALD, 126 Powell St. Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 23.

Los Angeles Anti-Socialist Police Outrages Help S. L. P. Meetings.

Since the assassination of McKinley, the local police have been ever on the lookout to stop our street meetings. But as these have always been quiet and orderly they were somewhat long about finding a trumped up excuse Sunday evening, September 22, while the Branch had its usual open air meeting at First and Los Angeles streets. Comrades H. Norman and E. Becher were arrested for distributing literature, in spite of the fact that this has been the usual custom of the past two years. On arriving at the station house, having been in the meanwhile treated to a free ride, they were immediately bailed out. At the appearance before the magistrate on the following morning they pleaded not guilty, and demanded a jury trial, which will be held September 30.

The immediate result of the arrest was a very large crowd at the hall meeting and that in place of having but two we will have three street meetings per week. H. J. SCHADE, Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 26.

Anarchist Capitalists in Kentucky Mining Field.

To THE PEOPLE.—andisonville, Ky., is the headquarters for the officers of the great strike that is now in progress in Hopkins County, situated on the Louisville & Nashville system. The companies that are now fighting the union are the St. Bernard Coal Co., which the L.-N. system owns considerable stock of; Renackey, Empire, Crab Tree, Carbondale, Oak Hill, Providence, Sebra. This district is known as the 23d district, embracing Southwestern Kentucky. Nortonville went out on strike over one year ago, the principal grievance was they wanted a check-weighman, having been robbed in their weights, and then the strike began to spread. The miners claimed that their scale of prices are 30 per cent lower than the other parts of the State and they were compelled to work ten hours per day instead of eight.

On the 25th of January the miners of this county met to have a good time in Nortonville. They rented a log-house from a farmer by the year.

Henry Taylor and Wm. Cook, two miners, were one day walking leisurely along the highway when they were ordered to surrender. These defenseless men threw up their hands and were immediately shut down in cold blood. These men who had rented the log-house then, to the number of one hundred, dispersed. The men who did this killing were Deputy Sheriff B. Lindie McClutosh and Johnson, a colored man. They were bailed out; the grand jury brought in a true bill of murder, but these men were sentenced to two years to the penitentiary, but they are now in the Hopkinsville jail. They have never been confined to the penitentiary. Their class being in power they feel safe.

During this strike men have been shot sitting in their homes, and they have been hunted by these assassins, the same as wild beasts.

J. B. Atkinson, the manager of the mines at Erlington, is the directing spirit in the capitalist ranks here. No slave owner during ante bellum days exercised more power than this man. He takes his wage slaves occasionally on an excursion, and it is generally understood that he is one of the main partners who was interested in the killing of Goebel. His wife was beginning to talk too loud, the result was he had her adjudged insane, and when they took her away on the train, she said she was sane enough. The woman shuffled off this mortal coil in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The coal companies have been calling for troops for the last six months, and these last few days they have been pushing Gov. Beckham. The said governor, having received his principal support by the American Federation of Labor in his last election, the "labor leaders" have come to the rescue of the governor. In order to let him down easy, the officials of this district of the United Mine Workers made the call for troops, so there are now here, marching the streets, the company of the State militia. The lines are just as clearly drawn here between the Bourbon Republican capitalist and the Democratic, as formerly between the Northern capitalist and the Southern slave-owner. The class unconscious miners of Kentucky defending these men who are willing to turn loose the galling guns and Winchester on them. PHILIP VEAL, Madisonville, Ky., Sept. 27.

At the Game in Holyoke, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—As was anticipated, "growing unionism" is to be expected as usually by capitalism through its political henchmen. The Holyoke "Telegram" (Dem.) is booming J. T. O'Connor, president of the Central Labor Union, and the Holyoke "Transcript" (Rep.) is booming Edward Dowd, Secretary of the Central, while both papers are booming William Whiting, millionaire paper manufacturer. Ain't it lovely!!! M. RUTHER, Holyoke, Mass., Sept. 20.

In Canada.

To THE PEOPLE.—Robt. Roadhouse, who was arrested in Hamilton, spoke in Toronto on the Saturday night that the police broke up the Socialist Labor Party meeting in Hamilton. He did not "find it convenient to be out of the way," as some reports stated, because he had no anticipation of trouble when he made arrangements to speak in Toronto. His meeting in Toronto was a great success—the crowd being held for over two hours. The 100 PEOPLE that were offered were eagerly bought by the workers. CHAS. C. WOODLEY, Toronto, Sept. 23.

Oswego Taken By Surprise.

To THE PEOPLE.—We of this town of Oswego, N. Y., were surprised last night by a very small man on a drygoods box who proclaimed to the assembled crowd the Truths of Socialism. He looked so small and talked so large and with such vigor and without the slightest fear of anyone on earth that we were rubbed far, and without time to control them. Workmen, businessmen and politicians, all stayed, notwithstanding it was chilly and a good breeze blowing, for one and one-half hours. The little man with the big nerve was Chas. H. Corrigan, the late candidate for Governor on the Socialist Labor Party ticket. He is an Oswego boy, and told the crowd what Capitalism was and also Socialism, from production through expansion to international commercialism and, wound up with the cooperative commonwealth. He also paid his respects to impure and simpleminded. The press, before it could recover from its surprise, gave a good notice that is as good as could be expected, the enclosed clippings will tell the rest. Corrigan is booked for here again October 8. P. G. CAMPBELL, Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 24.

On the Firing Line in Louisville, Ky.

To THE PEOPLE.—The readers of THE PEOPLE all watch the growth of our movement with the deepest interest and note with genuine pleasure the activity of the men "on the firing line."

There has appeared nothing in the columns of THE PEOPLE from Louisville for a long time; but we desire the comrades everywhere to know how we are "hard at it."

We are holding two agitation meetings a week, at which we have fair sized crowds and close attention at every meeting a number of books is sold, and leaflets distributed. During the last month of the campaign, October, it is our intention to hold three meetings a week and press the enemy with all our force.

The campaign committee has sent challenges to the delegates of the pure and simple Central Labor Union and to J. McGill, president of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, and also to William L. Weller, nominee of the Democratic party for State senator in the 38th senatorial district to meet in debate representatives of the Socialist Labor Party, but no acceptance of these invitations have been received to date.

At the labor fair day celebration here by means of imposing heavy fines on all who failed to march the fakirs managed to get together a pretty respectable turn-out in point of numbers only. The threat to impose fines on all who refused to march was not the only means resorted to swell the procession. The governor of the State and the mayor of the city were invited to grace the parade by their presence. The governor declined, but Mayor Weaver was on hand.

Later the governor received another invitation—this one from the fakirs—"brother capital," the mine-owners of Hopkins county, to send his "soldier boys" to help the said mine-owners crush "brother labor," the striking miners. And Governor Beckham has ordered to go at a moment's notice to fire a few volleys into the ranks of "brother labor" in the interest of "law and order."

The fakirs here have managed to get three of their number nominated on the Democratic city ticket, Humphrey Knecht and Herman Christin for the board of Aldermen, and John Young for representative.

These three fakirs are doing all in their power to induce the working class to vote to keep "brother capital" and the fakirs behind the guns and "brother labor," the rank and file of the workers, in front of them to receive the leaden messengers of law and order.

Some time ago the "Journal of Labor," J. W. McGill, editor, published the old stereotyped lie that the Socialist Labor Party had furnished scabs to take the places of striking union men. And this is the answer he received:

Louisville, Ky., July 17, '01. Mr. James McGill, President of Ky. State Federation of Labor, 338 Jefferson street. Sir:

You have charged that the Socialist Labor Party is a "labor union wrecker," that the said party has supplied scabs to take the places of union men on strike.

Now, that you may have an opportunity to support your charges in public, you are hereby challenged to meet a representative of the Socialist Labor Party in debate before the workmen of Louisville, the subject of the debate to be as follows:

First: Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party is a labor union wrecker; that it has furnished scabs to take the places of union men on strike: James McGill to take the affirmative and the representative of the Socialist Labor Party to take the negative.

Second: Resolved: That James McGill, President of the Ky. State Federation of Labor, has allied himself in the past with capitalist political parties, enemies of the working class, that he has at the present allied with and serving them, that he has sold the influence of his alleged labor paper to capitalist politicians of both the capitalist political parties, that thus, while professing to be of and for the laboring class, he is selling his influence, such as it is, to the enemies of the laboring class, and is therefore fit to wear in the labor movement, only the brand of Judas, or traitor to his class: the representative of the Socialist Labor Party to take the affirmative and James McGill the negative.

"In case you decide to accept this challenge you can select any man you see fit to meet a representative of the Socialist Labor Party, and these two will make all necessary arrangements as to time, place, etc. In case you cannot see your way clear to accept this chal-

lenge (and it is extremely likely that you cannot), the challenge is open to any other local labor leader you may name. An early answer is desired. "By order of the Campaign Committee Socialist Labor Party. JAMES H. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Up to date no acceptance has been received. More later. PRESS COMMITTEE S. L. P. Louisville, Ky., September 25.

Labor's Share.

To THE PEOPLE.—The "World" goes the N. Y. "Herald" seven better. The "Herald" a few Sundays ago told us the working men in this country got twice and in some cases three as much wages as workers in foreign countries. The "World" in an editorial on the 22d says, "they earn from three to ten times as much here as anywhere else, and may soon assume an equal part in the government." The "World" likely wants a few more adds for situations wanted.

In this country, in 1890 the wealth producer received about 17 cents for making one dollar's worth of goods, in Great Britain and Belgium 25½ cents, or over one third more than here. The average for Germany, France, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Austria and Italy is over 35 per cent. of the value of the product of labor, about twice as much as he receives here.

If the workmen get so well off here, why is it so many kill themselves through poverty and want of employment?

The "World" some time ago had big placards out "200 applicants for one 'World' want ad." Does this show the well-being of the workers?

About assuming an equal part in the government, they may do so in a Workers' Republic or Co-operative Commonwealth. They can hardly be of the late J. Gould kind, who said "it is cheaper to buy than to elect lawmakers. R. S. N. Y., Sept. 20th.

Pure and Simple Scabbary.

To THE PEOPLE.—While the Amalgamated Association were on strike for the life or death of the union, the truthfull assertion of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, that the trade unions to-day organized and affiliated with the A. F. of L. are scab unions, was again exemplified. During the strike, I was in the iron ore country, from which comes most of the product for making steel and wire, and not once did the Engineers "Union" consider that they were scabbing it on the steel workers, when they continued to haul the ore which the "scabs" employed by the Steel Trust to break the strike, were using. Likewise the Locomotive Firemen's "Union." The Marine Engineers "Union" also never classed themselves with those who were striking for the "union." Like the railroad "union" men who hauled the militia to Albany to shoot down their fellow "union" men and break the strike, so these "union" men on the iron ranges and lakes continued their work of scabbing to the end of breaking the strike. The Alliance teaches that the working class is one, with a common interest; that for one branch of the industry to lay down its tools and strike, while the other branches continue work because "they have no grievance" is scabbary. Every day brings out more and more the fact that the A. F. of L. "unions" are a part of, and necessary to capitalism. Their impotency must be apparent to anyone who will think. Strike after strike, fakir-led must fail so long as the capitalist class holds the power of government. In the clutches of fakirs the rank and file will strike against the boss 364 days, and then vote him in power on the 365th. The Alliance knows that nineteenth of the strikes cannot be won as long as the machinery of production is private property, and accordingly strikes where the capitalist class is weakest—the ballot box—for the S. L. P. Up with the Alliance! L. F. DWORSCHAK, Duluth, Minn., Sept. 20th.

Straggling Labor Day Echoes.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Social Democratic "borders from within" have scored another victory. The Central Trades and Labor Union in which they, the "Social Democrats" have a majority, gave a picnic on Labor Day. The chief orators at this picnic were: bear ye, bear ye, bear ye—Democratic Governor Dacker, ex-Republican Mayor of Wallbridge, and CHIEF OF POLICE KIELY! Hurrah for armories and police stations. HENRY J. POELLING, St. Louis, Mo.

Sure Pop He's Right.

To THE PEOPLE.—On Wednesday last I met a fellow who claimed to be a Social Democrat, and who said the following: "It is time that you drop the S.L.P. for the following reasons: "First—Because THE PEOPLE never gets tired repeating the truth, as in the case of Carey, a member of the S.D.P., who voted for an armory appropriation bill. (Carey admits that the militia shoots the workmen when on strike. He also admits that the working class is being fleeced by the capitalist class. He therefore thinks that the militia is a friend of labor in as much as after it had killed a laborer he can no more be fleeced.)

"Second—Because THE PEOPLE calls Hanford 'the fellow of secret committee fame.' What of it if a fellow does a thing or two out of the way. Has not a fellow a right to make a living? Why don't the S.L.P. mind its own business instead of minding the business of the Social Democrats?"

"Third—Because the Socialist Labor Party has insisted on its candidates running on its own ticket. It will not have them run on any other. But look at the Social Democrats. Only a few years in the field and it is already on friendly terms with the other parties. A result of this friendship was seen when Eichmann of Hoboken, a member of the Social Democratic Party ran on their ticket as well as on those of the Republican and Democratic, and also Smith of Worcester. In Eichman we see a man who is class-conscious, a man who knows the class struggle and yet is not a De Leonite.

Fourth—Because the candidates of the

S.L.P. for president distinctly stated "The interests of the working class alone is represented in our party." Compare that with the broad statement of Debs, the S.D.P. candidate for the same office. He stated "the interests of the middle and working classes are represented in our party." Does not that give us a broader field for votes?"

At this time he had to leave or catch a train, but he promised to continue the next time we meet. HENRY JAGER, New York, Sept. 20.

They Can't Fool the Working Class Forever.

To THE PEOPLE.—An incident which took place at an open-air meeting here in Denver shows the spreading of the Socialist sentiment.

Comrade Remary opened the meeting, and after a short talk, introduced Comrade Wm. Fowler, Jr. The comrade was speaking only a few minutes when a cry was heard, "You are an Anarchist!" and soon a bully was noticed making his way toward the stand with his arms held in a threatening attitude.

But the action of the comrades was, to say the least, a masterstroke. A wall was, as it were, made around the speaker, and when this would-be rioter approached he was easily repulsed, and then he set up the cry again that "You are an Anarchist!" You can't make that kind of a speech here. Come on patrons!" These were his very words.

The comrades tried to quiet him, but he kept up his cry. A policeman was looked for, but there was none in sight, and during all this time the crowd was increasing, and now numbered about 700. The sympathy of the crowd was soon won, and while this law-breaker tried to incite a riot, there was not one man who lent him his support; but on the contrary, it was as much as the comrades could do to restrain the crowd from doing him violence.

It is indeed an unparalleled case. When one reflects upon how the capitalist press and pulpit are trying to work up a reactionary sentiment so that they may deprive the S. L. P. of the rights of free speech, that in spite of all their boasted power it has not as yet permeated the workers, and here was a bully without the support of one man out of about 700 persons.

After seeing the futility of his efforts to cause a disturbance he left in disgust, vowing vengeance. We intended to have him arrested, but as a policeman could not be found within two blocks, and as the crowd was becoming impatient, and were ready to lay hands on him, we considered it best to let him go. Strange to say, however, that he had not been gone more than two minutes when a policeman hove in sight and skulk'd around the outskirts of the crowd. This was only a coincidence of course.

The meeting then proceeded without any further disturbance and with the approval of the audience freely expressed. THENES, Denver, Sept. 21.

The Capitalist Boss Knows Which Is Which.

To THE PEOPLE.—We here in Indianapolis are on the firing line for the Fighting S. L. P., indeed. Comrade Frank Jordan was arrested the second time Saturday, Sept. 28, for exercising the right of free speech. The meeting which was an exceptionally large one, was broken up by the police. Monday Jordan was fined in the police court, \$10 and costs. The case was appealed to a higher court, and we intend to fight it out to the last ditch. It is only the S. L. P. that is molested. The Debsites or Socialist (?) Party, and all the other freaks can hold meetings on any street or place to their hearts' content, and never are molested. So the capitalists with the aid of their janissaries themselves show to the working class which the right party is for the workmen.

Comrade Phillip Veal, the organizer for the Middle West spoke at Evansville, Sept. 28, Brazil, Sept. 30. He speaks at Fontanet, October 2; Indianapolis, 3 to 7, Muncie, October 8 to 10, Marion, 11, 12, 13, Hartford City, 14, Alexandria, 15, Elwee, 16, Muncie, October 17, 18, Logansport, 19, 20. E. VIEWEGH, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1.

Impaled For Fair in Springfield.

To THE PEOPLE.—On Sunday evening, September 29, about 300 persons gathered in Graves Hall to listen to a debate between the representatives of the Kangaroo Social Democratic combination, and the Socialist Labor Party.

The subject, or resolution, which was debated, was as follows: "RESOLVED, That the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, as against the tactics of the Social Democratic Party, are for the benefit of the working class, and for the promotion of Socialism in America."

Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill, the S.L.P. candidate for Governor, represented the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and Morris Hillquit, of New York, represented the Social Democratic combination.

This debate is the result of a meeting held here some time since by the S.L.P., which was addressed by our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Alfred E. Jones, of Everett. While Jones was speaking, the Kangs in the audience insisted on giving ocular demonstrations of their ignorance of common decency, and showed to the crowd present that the S.D.P. had "Different Tactics" than the "intolerant, bigoted, narrow minded" S.L.P. These freaks always claim that the S.L.P. indulges in personal abuse, and they do not. At Jones' meeting they showed themselves at their best, or worst, as the case may be, by calling the speaker a liar, and otherwise indulging in their set mannerism. The result was that Jones challenged them to a debate in the name of the S.L.P., and the State Executive Committee sent Comrade Berry here to represent the Socialist Labor Party.

A joint committee was selected to make the arrangements. The Kangs wanted both ends and the middle. They insisted that the "little dodger" be given the closing of the debate, so the time was divided as follows: Berry started with 30 minutes. Then Hillquit followed with the same time; then Berry took 20 minutes with Hillquit following for the same period; then Berry had 15 minutes

and the "contract maker" closed for the Kangs with 10 minutes. The debate will later appear stenographically reported in the DAILY PEOPLE. At this juncture it might be well to remark that the Kangs sought solace in having a vote taken, but the result of the vote was an actual defeat for them, clear and distinct. Although this is the city which was until lately their National Headquarters, and is a long ways from being an S.L.P. stronghold, and after bringing all their gang who could be persuaded to come, and after all the fakirs rushed to their rescue, the vote stood 55 to 81 in favor of the "Organized Scabbary" system of Unionism; at least those were the figures given by Mr. J. F. Mahoney, the chairman of the meeting. From start to finish, Hillquit showed himself to be a reckless liar, who presumes upon the ignorance of his audience. Never for once did he attempt to prove a single statement that he made. Except when he used the DAILY PEOPLE captions of several dates during the steel strike. In this instance, Hillquit tried to show that the S.L.P. fought the working class, what he proved was that the S.L.P. fought the fakirs by showing them up in advance. He admitted that "we knew the strike was lost, but we did not rush into print and discourage the strikers." And because the S.L.P. told the truth to the rank and file this shyster has the reckless audacity to say that the DAILY PEOPLE was working in the interest of the capitalist class. He reached the pinnacle of absurdity, however, when he said, speaking on the subject of trade unionism, and incidentally trying to catch the votes of the pure and simple present: "THE BALLOT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH TRADE UNIONS." If that is so what are the Kangs so industriously "boring from within" for? On the contrary, Berry started out by showing the position of the S.L.P. toward the working class, and then contrasted it with the conduct of the Social Democratic Party, every assertion that he made was proved by documentary evidence, official ballots, affidavits, etc., were brought into play by him. Finally Hillquit said that he wished his opponent would "let up on the fakirs long enough to say something upon the subject of debate," which was very much like suggesting that Hamlet be left out of the tragedy of that name. Berry then brought out the record of Hillquit as published by his own personal friends Krantz and Feigenbaum, while they were editors of the "Abendblatt," showing the "little dodger" to be a fakir for fair. This enraged Hillquit, who declared that he had an action against the fakir Kangs for misrepresenting to him the facts in the case, he said he came to Springfield to debate and not to "throw mud." At this the crowd did not stand out before the public of the country to-day as THE "mud-slingers" hang no other weapon to fight with; he had known what was going to happen before he left New York. Springfield would be minus his presence to-night, all of which is quite true, as we do not doubt his word—in this case. S.L.P. Springfield, Mass., Oct. 2.

To THE PEOPLE.—We here in Peckskill a full S. L. P. ticket, and the first open air meeting we will have on Monday evening, October 7th, when we fire our first gun.

The Kangaroos have also nominated a ticket. For the head of their ticket they have nominated one who now holds an office to which he was selected by the Republican party, and on the committee to fill vacancies on the ticket they have elected one who holds a job to which he was appointed by the Democratic party. There you have broadness in the sense it is used by the Kangaroo Social Democrats. When their ticket appeared in local papers it was headed Socialist Labor Party! We thought it first a misprint and expected a correction next day, but no correction appeared and none it seems was to come. Our organizer thereupon exposed these political adventures through the local paper to which the Kangs made no reply as yet. The impudence, the denseness of their ignorance on the Social question, and the political crookedness of the Kangaroo Social Democrats here, beat anything anywhere. There is one thing characteristic of the Social Democrats here, (is it the same everywhere?) they run away from our men as a rat would from a cat. They dare not open their mouths in the presence of our men. When we wanted to rent a certain hall here which is controlled by the pure and simple unions the Kangs prevented us from doing so under the pretence that the S. L. P. is against trades unions when publicly challenged to prove it, they pulled in their cowardly horns and you could not get them into the open with a shot gun.

Our Section is not asleep here, though small we make their life a burden exposing their crookedness and hold them up as horrible examples of American ash barrel politics. CHAS. ZOLOT, Peckskill, Oct. 4.

LETTER BOX.

A. E. ? ?—Your letter has no address, not even the town you live in.

H. N. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—May take up your question some later day. It looks like a quiz, pretty nut to crack.

J. T. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—If a Local Alliance finds that its routine and business matters require so much time that political discussions should be excluded from some meetings days to attend to such business, then bona fide action in that direction could hardly be said to go against the Alliance principle. It is with the Local Alliance a subdivision of pursuits. Society collectively now guarantees individual safety. There by two ends are achieved. No longer do we depend upon the individual pivot of safety, all are safer and production more plentiful.

M. H. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It would kindle fires of joy in the hearts of the capitalist class if the DAILY PEOPLE were to report that those fires will have to remain undkindled.

T. C. NEW YORK.—A wound in the pocket is never fatal, no more than in the body, provided no vital part is hurt. The S.L.P. treasury is in the hearts of the increasing hosts of its enthusiastic friends. Of course, all this is otherwise when the wounded pocket is that of the Kangaroo Social Democracy. There the wounds have told; just wait and you will see some developments.

R. C. S. NEW HAVEN, CT.—Don't shoot off all your powder at sparrows. Leave the little fakirs alone, go for the big ones. The little fakirs do no more than Caesar's hand when Caesar's head is off.

23RD A.D. S.L.P. NEW YORK.—The Sheehan in question writes to say that he never was or pretended to be a member of Section New York.

H. B. F. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—1. The reports, among other things, about the French municipal elections in Social control, as reported from time to time in these columns, tell of broad areas in which the condition of French workmen have been improved. So such showing can be made for Germany.

2. Never fear the might of Capital. This

is one of the occasions in which the old saying holds good: "The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; but time and tide come to all men."

E. S. D. CHICAGO, ILL.—The charge is false. But suppose it were true, the S.L.P. men merely repeat the language of THE PEOPLE, how does such a charge—against them, the upholders, supporters and contributors to THE PEOPLE—sound from you, Social Democrats, who vilify, lie and oppose it at every turn, when you yourselves, led by your press, are caught in frequent hot clumsy imitation of this very paper? Go to!

F. C. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—This, among others: It is that very New York "Sun," proven to have the "

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 24 New Read Street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas Street, Market Square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
24 New Read Street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTES.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be made in this office Tuesday, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.
Regular meeting held October 4th, with R. Katz in the chair. Absent Kerevey and Forbes, both excused. The financial report for the two weeks ending September 28th showed receipts in the amount of \$60.05; expenditures, \$56.45.

San Antonio reported to have raised \$10 for the DAILY PEOPLE and that more is expected. They have good meetings. Frank Jordan was recommended from Indianapolis for the tour in Virginia and it was resolved to appoint him. Kansas City, Mo., reported reorganization and that they will raise funds for the DAILY PEOPLE. Cleveland, Ohio, reported that \$240 have been pledged for the DAILY PEOPLE. Seattle sent \$25 for the same purpose and will raise about \$100 in the course of three months. Elizabeth, N. J., sent \$25 and a like sum will follow soon. Chicago, Ill., pledged \$105 at first meeting and more is to follow. Muncie, Ind., will raise \$10 a month. Los Angeles, Cal., will send \$50 shortly. Section Onondaga Co., with headquarters in Syracuse, will give \$50 to the DAILY PEOPLE Special Fund. This will be paid in by November 30. After election the energy of Syracuse comrades will be given to building up a circulation in that city for THE PEOPLE.

From Lincoln, Neb., word was received that the Kungs out there have adopted as their emblem the Arm & Hammer, a contest will be made. Detroit, Mich., reported local agitation and interference of police with street meetings, followed up with another arrest of Comrade Meyer. The matter will be fought in the Superior Court. Pittsburg, Pa., is now holding meetings unopposed and the capitalist press has somewhat drawn in its horns. Section Dayton, Ohio, is having a merry war with the capitalist press of that place and is driving it to cover. The Ohio State Committee report to the effect that Comrade Yael in Cincinnati and his having been sent to the workhouse because he refused to pay the fine imposed for speaking on the street, and as to his subsequent release. The Connecticut State Committee reported the status of the Bristol case.

Applications for membership at large were on hand from Joseph Trautwein, Kansas City, Kans., and Daniel Foster Aagar, Ala. Both were granted.

The Pennsylvania State Committee reported having filed the State nominations at Harrisburg and that all is in good shape. The Virginia State Committee sent further information about the import of the action of the constitutional convention striking the words relating to "freedom of speech" out of the bill of rights. The information goes to show that similar provisions are retained in laws on the statutes.

The National Secretary submitted the tabulated vote of the Italian sections and branches on the proposition of Section Barre, Vt., which tabulated is found below:

Result of the General Vote of the Italian Sections and Branches in the S. L. P., on the Proposition of Section Barre, Vermont, relative to Placing the Editorial and Business Management of "Il Proletario" Under the Direct Control of the National Executive Committee.

Name of Section or Branch	Vote For	Vote Against
Barre, Vt.	32	—
Blythedale, Pa.	18	—
Concord, N. H.	—	—
Hessen, Pa.	unanimous, no figures given.	—
Greenock, Pa.	19	1
Hallowell, Maine	12	—
Houston, Texas	unanimous, no figures given.	—
New York, Branch 1	20	—
New York, Branch 2	15	—
Utica, N. Y.	11	—
Waterbury, Conn.	28	—
West Berlin, Vermont	10	—
Willard, Texas	unanimous, no figures given.	—
Williamstown, Vermont	12	—
Yohoganny, Pa.	19	4
Totals	196	5

It was also reported that the five Italian comrades selected by the New York branches for the Managing Board of "Il Proletario" have all accepted, and it was ordered that their names be submitted to a general vote of the Italian comrades for ratification.

Charter granted for Middlesex County, N. J.

Julius Hammer, Rec. Sec'y.

STANDARD UNION LABEL CASE.

Arad, Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$1.00
S. Levin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
W. O. Purvis, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Gilbert A. Monette, Brockton, Mass.	1.00
Chas. Sperle, Somerville, N. J.	1.00
John Stogema, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Mber Forbes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Total	\$8.00

Previously acknowledged \$6.00

Grand total \$14.00

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

Corregan in Western New York.

The New York State Committee has made arrangements for the following tour of the western part of the State by Comrade Charles H. Corregan of Syracuse:

Watertown, October 9, 10 and 11.

Utica, October 12 and 13.

Palen County, 14, 15 and 16.

Amsterdam, October 17.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

De Leon to Lecture in Boston.

Lecture under the auspices of the State Executive Committee of Massachusetts by comrade Daniel De Leon, editor of the DAILY PEOPLE.

The subject, "Socialism vs. Anarchism," is one of special interest at this time, especially to non-Socialists. The lecture will be held in Investigator Hall, Palm Memorial Building, 9 Appleton street, near Castle Square, Boston, on Sunday, October 13, 1901. Doors open 2 p. m.; lecture begins at 3 p. m. Admission, 15 cents.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged, \$568.17

Scandinavian Socialist Club, Boston, Mass.

25th and 21st A. D., N. Y. City.

Rohde, 5.00

Rasmussen, 5.00

Mahland, 5.00

Akins, 3.00

Widmeyer, 5.00

Malmberg, 5.00

Donal, 5.00

Brandes, 5.00

J. W. G., 5.00

Section Philadelphia, Pa., 37.00

Branch East Pittsburg, Section Allegheny Co., Pa., 26.00

Section Wickhaven, Pa., 1.00

H. E. Friel, 1.00

James Dunn, 1.50

Jas. Dickens, 1.00

Julia Gabb, .50

John Schack, 1.00

Chas. Backstrom, .25

Frank Glory, 1.00

Section Springfield, Ill., 6.00

10th, 17th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., 7.00

7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., 20.00

Section South Hudson, N. J., 1.00

Francis Green, 1.00

Samuel Franklin, 1.00

Chas. Behrhaft, .50

Harry Oakes, .25

Fritz Buchholz, .25

John A. Morhart, .25

Section Whitcomb, Wash., 10.00

Wm. McCormick, 5.00

Andrew McKoden, 5.00

Fred Uffer, 3.00

J. G. Miller, 1.00

J. M. Riddle, .50

T. J. Farrell, 1.00

Mrs. Thomas Young, .50

F. G. Marech, 3.00

F. B. Groves, 3.00

Friend, .50

W. F. Hays, 2.00

C. A. Pangborn, 2.00

W. Noon, 2.00

C. O. Manson, 2.00

Master C. G. Manson, .45

C. Carlson, Rome, Wash., 1.00

C. A. Tillman, Rome, Wash., 1.00

C. Rodenberger, Rome, Wash., 1.00

C. Neilson, Rome, Wash., 1.00

P. Nelson, Rome, Wash., 1.00

Marion Nehr, .50

A. Kleuter, 2.00

C. O. Zboralski, .50

Section Duluth, Minn., 5.00

Ed. Kris, 5.00

G. Dunbar, 5.00

Frank Erben, 5.00

P. G. Christensen, 10.00

 J. Zillmer, 5.00 || J. P. R., 5.00 |
| August Raduns, 5.00 |
| Joe Gable, 1.00 |
| M. Meier, .50 |
| Edith Yencel, 1.00 |
| Adam Mitchell, 2.50 |
| H. Alruhn, 2.00 |
| G. Weikert, 1.00 |
| J. K., 1.00 |
| G. Bickendorfer, 5.00 |
| W. J. Howell, 5.00 |
| James Matthews, 5.00 |
| John D. Goetz, 2.00 |
| Section Philadelphia, Pa., 1.50 |
| Six members, .25 |
| H. Deutsch, .25 |
| E. Eisenstein, .25 |
| Chas. E. Adams, .25 |
| M. Nace, .25 |
| A. H. Nace, .25 |
| F. Brandt, .25 |
| 13th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny Co., Pa., 2.00 |
| Enos Schwartz, 1.00 |
| Maceo Cooper, 1.00 |
| Branch Bradock, Section Allegheny Co., Pa., 2.00 |
| S. Schulberg, 1.00 |
| Robert McGlothy, 1.00 |
| Alphonse Murra, .50 |
| Collected at mass meeting of members of Section Allegheny Co., Pa., 10.25 |
| Sixteenth A. D., N. Y. City, 10.00 |
| Section Elizabeth, N. J., 25.00 |
| 34th and 35th A. D., N. Y. City, 1.00 |
| F. A. Opp, 2.00 |
| J. Keep, 2.00 |
| H. Weiben, 2.00 |
| H. Seitz, 2.00 |
| T. Powell, 2.00 |
| H. Zahler, North Hudson, N. J., .50 |
| 27th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny Co., Pa., 7.50 |
| 21st A. D. Branch 1, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2.75 |
| A. L. Fricko, West Hoboken, N. J., 1.00 |
| 15th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., 1.00 |
| Henry Worth, .50 |
| David Lubitz, .50 |
| S. Stich, .50 |
| Sol Gardman, .50 |
| Section Stamford, Conn., 2.00 |
| Section Troy, N. Y., 9.00 |
| Collection at meeting of S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., Troy, N. Y., 5.14 |
| Chas. J. Pollard, 5.00 |
| J. V. Kendall, 5.00 |
| Frank Leitner, 5.00 |
| H. Oches, 1.00 |
| Herman Song, 1.00 |
| Edmund Bellinger, 1.00 |
| Carl Spahr, 1.00 |
| F. Hensel, 1.00 |
| Geo. Federolf, 1.00 |
| **Total** | **\$1,035.21** |

Edward Dittich, Cashier.

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PRESS COMMITTEE.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30.

These announcements will be published monthly.

Section.

Phoenix, Ariz., \$3.75

Los Angeles, Cal., 12.00

San Jose, Cal., 3.00

Hartford, Conn., 6.00

Plainfield, Conn., 2.00

Rockville, Conn., 1.00

Chicago, Ill., 7.75

Indianapolis, Ind., 6.80

Baltimore, Md., 1.50

Everett, Mass., 3.00

Fall River, Mass., 4.25

Lawrence, Mass., 5.00

Lynn, Mass., 1.50

Bedford, Mass., 4.00

Salem, Mass., 2.50

Worcester, Mass., 1.50

Boston, Mass. (10th Ward Branch), 1.00

Boston, Mass. (15th Ward Br.), 1.00

Duluth, Minn., 1.50

No. Hudson Co., N. J., 2.10

Hoboken, N. J., Branch 1, 4.75

Union Co., N. J., 5.30

Branch Elizabeth, 1.00

Branch Plainfield, 1.00

Auburn, N. Y., 2.75

Buffalo, N. Y., 40.00

New York City, N. Y., 1.25

As emby Districts—Manhattan, 1

1st, 3rd and 5th, 1.25

6th and 10th, 5.00

7th and 9th, 3.00

15th and 17th, 1.50

18th, 3.50

18th, 6.25

23rd, 6.75

28th, 6.50

30th, 7.50

32nd and 33rd, 6.00

34th and 35 (Bronx), 6.95

Assembly Districts—Brooklyn, 2.80

5th, 2.80

7th, 10.00

10th, 2.00

12th, 80

16th, 11th and 18th, 6.50

21st, Branch 1, 2.00

21st, Branch 2, 50

Excelsior Literary Society, 2.00

Onondaga Co., N. Y., 12.30

Portchester, N. Y., 1.00

Richmond Co., N. Y., 4.00

Schenectady, N. Y., 6.00

Troy, N. Y., 9.00

Cleveland, Ohio, 11.45

Hamilton, Ohio, 6.25

Eliz. Pa., 5.90

Houtzdale, Pa., 1.11

Pascong, R. I., 2.00

San Antonio, Texas, 4.00

Salt Lake City, Utah, 2.00

Berlin, Vt., 2.00

Greensburg, 12th, 12.10

Shaner, 14th, 6.00

Sautersville, 15th, 5.00

West Newtown, 16th, 5.00

Smithton, 17th, 5.00

Cokeville, 18th, 5.00

Monessen, 19th and 20th, 5.00

New Kensington, 21st, 5.00

Cross Roads, 22nd, 5.00

Appola, 23rd, 5.00

Leechburg, 24th, 5.00

Vandergrift, 25th and 26th, 5.00

Section Hartford Conn.

Section Hartford will give an entertainment and Social for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE at the Labor Lyceum, 892 Main street, Sunday, Oct. 13, 7 p. m.

Comrades bring your friends. A good time is assured. A ladies' gold watch will be given away. Tickets, 10 cents each.

Pittsburg District Alliance, D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.

Will hold its regular meeting Sunday, October 13, at 10:30 a. m. at S. L. P. Hall, 111 Market street, Pittsburg. All delegates should attend. Among other important business that should be transacted the District should take action against the pure and simple in their foul attempt to deprive Comrade Wm. Marshall of a chance to earn a living. S. Schulberg, Organizer.

D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A. Special.

There will be a special meeting of D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A., on Sunday, Oct. 13, at 11 o'clock a. m. at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, corner Munroe and Market streets, Lynn, Mass. Each and every delegate is urgently requested to be present at this meeting at the time mentioned so that the delegates can attend the meeting of Comrade De Leon in Palm Memorial Hall, Boston, in the afternoon.